

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

October 23, 1918

\$1.50 per Year



On the Way to the Elevator

Circulation over 50,000 weekly

The Victory Loan and Farm Prices

Prices of Canada's farm products are fixed, in a large measure, by the demand in Great Britain.

The price of all is governed by the price of the part exported.

Canada has a big surplus of food to export.

It is of prime importance to Canada that the market for that surplus be maintained.

To the farmer, it is of vital importance.

To-day Canada can export only as much of her produce as she can finance. Why is this? Because Britain and her allies must buy where they can get credit. Canada then, must pay the farmers for their produce and turn that produce over to the Allies on credit. Or lose her export market. If Canada cannot pay the bills, the surplus farm produce will stay in Canada—unsold.

Last year's crop was financed by the Victory Loan 1917. Canada borrowed from her people enough money to give Britain the credit she needed. The result was that every Canadian farmer had a market at good prices for his entire crop.

This year's crop must be financed in the same way—by the Victory Loan 1918.

Victory Bonds are, as every shrewd investor knows, an investment of the highest class. The interest rate is good and the payments regular. The security is undoubted and the bonds may be readily turned into cash in case of need.

But—to the farmer Victory Bonds have an even greater importance for in addition to being an investment they will maintain a market at good prices for the crop he now has to sell.

It is therefore, to the interest of every farmer to buy Victory Bonds, to influence his neighbors to buy and to spare no effort to make the Victory Loan 1918 an overwhelming success.

Be ready to buy Victory Bond

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee
in Co-operation with the Minister of Finance
of the Dominion of Canada.

A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period. Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



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Prices

Our direct method of selling LUMBER is so simple and easy to take advantage of and the saving is so great and your security so complete, that we are unable to understand why some farmers continue to pay their local dealer from \$8.00 to \$15.00 per thousand profit, this amounts to \$150 to \$300, and up, on a carload.

Send us your bill of lumber and without cost or obligation to you we will promptly tell you the exact cost delivered Freight Paid to your nearest station.

A carload requires about 22,000 feet. If this is more than you require, club with your neighbors. We will load and invoice each order separately. We guarantee quality, count and measurement in every shipment.

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We Wholesale to a Nation, instead of Retail to a Neighborhood

Consumers Lumber Co.
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This is the last public announcement of The Guide Seed Fair, to be held in Winnipeg, November 12 and 13. Only the progeny of seed secured from The Guide last winter is eligible for entry. Every person who secured seed should send an exhibit, which should reach us not earlier than November 1 and not later than November 7. \$500 in Cash Prizes will be distributed. The Gold Medal, donated by Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, president of the C.S.G.A. will be awarded to the person securing the highest score on a half-bushel sample of threshed wheat. This is an opportunity that should not be overlooked and arrangements should be made immediately for forwarding exhibit.

The Ruthless Savagery of the enemy against whom the Allied free peoples of the world are fighting to make freedom and human rights secure in the world must be kept in mind now more than ever that crafty efforts are being launched from Berlin in the hope of averting the doom of the German system of autocratic militarism, which has mercilessness and treachery as the breath of its nostrils and which shows no pity to the wounded and the helpless, and wreaks its lust of cruelty upon women and children. Some recent records, authenticated beyond any possibility of question, are set forth in the article "In the Cruel Grasp of Germany," in this issue.

Canada's biggest industry at the present time is war. The manufacture of materials used specifically for war purposes has assumed enormous proportions. But this is not all. The war has profoundly affected almost every phase of enterprise in the Dominion from farming to making pianos. This shifting of the basis of industry, together with the necessity of increased production and of conservation, has necessitated corresponding changes in government activity. In "Canada's War Machine," Edward W. Reynolds, a frequent contributor to The Guide, outlines the present government organization for coping with war problems.

The C.S.G.A., at its annual meeting, held in Ottawa last month, made far-reaching changes in its regulations. The clause in the regulations which required seed growers to maintain a plot grown from hand-selected seed was struck out. This important change is fully outlined in the report of the meeting on page 23 of this issue.

John W. Ward, associate editor of The Guide, who was recently wounded while fighting in France, has sufficiently recovered to wield his pen again. On page 34 appears a vivid account of the trials of a soldier digging trenches under fire. The plebeian shovel vies in importance with the rifle in the great struggle for human liberty. Mr. Ward has been doing his share with both, but his many friends will be glad to learn that in the meantime he has not forgotten how to wield his pen.

The Prevalent Influenza, which everybody calls the Spanish influenza, though there is no warrant for the name, is dealt with in an article in this issue, which gives some useful and necessary information in regard to its symptoms, its prevention, the care of those who catch it, and precautions which should be taken in caring for them.

Milling Corporations' Profits are dealt with in an editorial in The Guide this week, apropos of the figures set forth in the statements laid before the recent annual meetings of the shareholders of the Ogilvie Flour Milling Company, the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, and the St. Lawrence Flour Mill Company, which will be found in the Business and Finance section of this issue.

Dr. Salem Bland has recently been in Ontario, where he attended the general conference of the Methodist church. Owing, presumably, to a delay in the mail, the material for the religious department has not arrived this week. We hope to resume publication of "The Deeper Life" in next week's Guide.

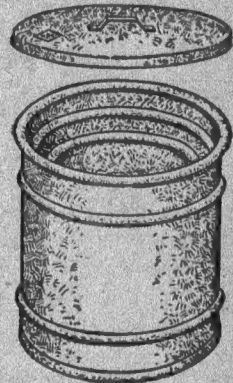
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List of names of Prize Winners appear on page 46

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Are you dissatisfied with the fit of your artificial teeth? If so, try our Patent Double Suction Whalebone Vulcanite Plates, \$10.00

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Gold Bridge work, per tooth 7.00

Porcelain Crowns 7.00

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Painless extracting of teeth. Gold Filling. Porcelain Fillings. Silver and Alloy Fillings.

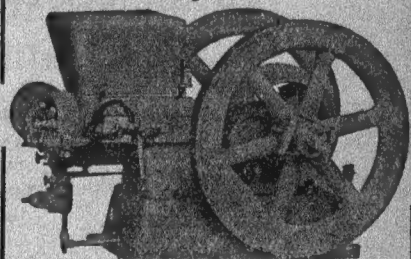
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

This Portage la Prairie Boy was given a chance and he won out!

HERE is thirteen-year-old Clarence Yuill. He went up to the tractor plowing contest last June. He started with nineteen others, every one of whom was more than twice his size and age—and he trimmed seventeen of them. He took an easy third with a record that would do credit to a veteran. He didn't win by just luck—his achievement was from actually knowing how. How many things do your children know how to do well enough to win against all comers?

What chance are you giving your boy or girl?

IT takes pluck and courage and knowledge to win out anywhere, either on the land as a farmer or in the city as a business man. No class of children in the world have the pluck and courage of the boys and girls on the farm—that's a fact. But you, as a parent, have got to do your part in supplying the right kind of knowledge. While other children are learning by the hard knocks of experience, with many disappointments and few gains, your children can get the same knowledge in a fraction of the time through that wonderful simple system of child education:—

THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE

"The Children's Encyclopedia"

Answers every question a child can ask

The moment you place this great work in the hands of your children, you have given them a long start in the race for accurate, necessary knowledge. As one college president said: "Suppose a boy of ten were to spend fifteen minutes a day in reading these pages . . . he would, at thirteen, know more about the earth and the life on it than the wisest men knew a generation ago." Parents do not have to make their children read The Book of Knowledge. They delve into the volume with a keen delight—they learn these great secrets of the world and all it contains through more than

10,000 Educational Pictures!

and simple, easy descriptions. Your boy or girl will do this too. Are you in doubt as to what they will do as their life work? Put this valuable book into their hands. See the departments he or she naturally turns to. Whether it be mechanics—farming—business—science—engineering—chemistry or medicine, the child discovers his bent in life by the natural method—that of interest.

Think what it would have meant to you to have possessed such a book when you were growing up and you will agree that the comparatively small sum expended in its purchase is money invested in the best kind of life insurance for your child.



Clarence Yuill, aged thirteen, of Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, is a fine example of Canadian boyhood, and his home is one of the 30,600 in Canada where The Book of Knowledge is eagerly read. Clarence is no smarter than hundreds of other boys and girls, but he has been given a chance to use his head. Here is his plowing score:

	Possible Score	(First)	(Second)	Yuill (Third)
Straightness	15	14	12	14
Feering	15	14	12	11
In and out of ends	5	4	4	3
Depth and width of furrow	15	13	12½	13½
Evenness of surface	10	8	7	8
Finish	15	11	12	7
Covering weeds and stubble	25	20	20	20
Total	100	84	79½	76½

You will realize how little your children know about the common, everyday things in the wonderful world that surrounds them, if you will test them with such questions as these:—

Why does thunder follow lightning?
Why do autumn leaves change color?
Why do we dream?
Why does the outside of a glass containing ice cream get wet?
Why does not heat run along a stick?
Why has water no taste?

Why does hair turn grey?
What happens when you get tired?
What does a hen make her eggs of?
Why do we count in tens?
What is it that causes earthquakes?
Have fishes any feeling?
Why does steam always come when water is hot?

These few questions out of the hundreds from only one of the many great departments, illustrate the thorough way The Book of Knowledge answers every question a child can ask.

The answers to the above test questions will be sent free. Use the Coupon.

Get this FREE BOOK

THE GROLIER SOCIETY,
The Tribune Building, Winnipeg, Man.

Please mail me free descriptive booklet, "The Child and the Book of Knowledge," explaining the use and meaning of the work and containing clear and simple answers to the above questions.

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ADDRESS

Guide Oct. 23.

Send the Coupon for Free Illustrated Book

The free, illustrated book will show you just how important knowledge of the world is impressed upon the child's mind by means of striking pictures and stories. This book contains the following illustrated subjects: How the days of the week got their names; A simple set of tricks; How the moon goes round the sun; Canada—The Wonderland; An easy way to make a telephone; How we dig up sunshine; How to crochet a shawl; How to keep a secret in writing; Two spies whom we all admire; Animals that work for nature; The world's bread and butter. Also many helpful hints to teachers and busy men and women as to how The Book of Knowledge can help wonderfully in the education of the child.

We put the free book and the answers to the above questions in your hands entirely free of cost.
Send the coupon for this booklet to-night.

THE GROLIER SOCIETY
The Tribune Building, WINNIPEG.

WARNING

The publishers of "The Book of Knowledge" wish to warn the people from confusing this work with the many other books having similar names now on the market. The work advertised here has 10,000 educational pictures and is always known as "The Book of Knowledge, The Children's Encyclopedia." It is published and sold only by The Grolier Society. Do not be misled into buying something "just as good."

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 23, 1918

Buy Victory Bonds

Every day is making it clearer to every thinking man and woman in Canada that the winning of the war is an essential investment. Never before in this world was there a time which demonstrated so overwhelmingly what the true values of life, and of money are, and what their true purpose is.

By men and money, by blood and treasure, must be vindicated and maintained the principles for which the Canadian nation exists. For those principles the free peoples of the world, in alliance against the treachery and ruthlessness of the autocratic military system that made this war to make itself master of the world, are fighting, as Lloyd George said of Great Britain in the darkest days of the struggle, "to the last man and the last pound, if need be."

From all the battlefronts comes heartening news. But the good fight must be fought out to the end, before right, justice and freedom can be established upon a secure and enduring foundation.

The main obligation resting upon the Canadian people at home continues to be the production and forwarding of the things needed so that the men at the front may be fed and clothed and equipped and armed. Victory Bonds are the means for providing those essentials.

The Canadians at the front need the constant backing and support of the Canadians at home. The way for us to back and support them is to invest in Victory Bonds. They are doing their utmost, without counting of the cost, to make this truly a Victory Loan in assured certainty, as last year's was a Victory Loan in hope.

We at home must do our part. We must lend our money to the country, and make this Victory Loan a Canadian success worthy of the men at the front.

How is the world to measure the determination of the Canadian nation to keep faith with the Canadians who are asleep in Flanders' fields and the Canadians of the same spirit now fighting at the front? By the total number of individual investors in Victory Bonds, even more than by the sum total of the subscriptions to the Loan.

Buy Victory Bonds!

Progress of the War

So rapid is the development of the operations of the Allied armies in France and Flanders that it is not easy to conjecture how much more they may add to their successes even in the short interval between the writing of these words and the time when they will be read.

The developments of Foch's strategy are plainly aimed at breaking the German armies into main groups and forcing them into the avenues of retreat where there will be the greatest congestion. The German high command, with its armies driven out of the portion of Belgium between the North Sea and the Valley of the Scheldt, has manifestly been counting upon the spongy land along the Scheldt to check operations on the British front. But with prevision of that, Foch has the French and Americans operating vigorously along the Meuse, with a view to making the "line of the Scheldt" prove to be not a line of defence for the Germans, but a trap.

Meanwhile, rumors of changes in Germany are flying thicker and ever thicker out of Germany by way of Amsterdam and other

neutral exits for rumors from Germany, genuine and fraudulent. The peace offensive, started a couple of weeks ago from Berlin, has failed utterly to achieve any of its purposes. President Wilson's reply to Berlin, decisively stating that Foch and his advisers in the field are to have the say in regard to any question of an armistice, has ended the crafty hopes entertained at Berlin that the Allied countries, with their armies smashing their way towards the Rhine, could be tricked into a cessation of hostilities.

Reviewing the whole course of the war, it is plain that Germany won its greatest victories, not in the field, but by peace offensives. Germany will win no more such victories.

A Dubious Land Scheme

The newspapers have recorded that Mr. Calder, Dominion Minister of Colonization and Immigration, had a conference recently at Regina with representatives of the governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, with regard to the problems of land settlement which are forcing themselves with constantly increasing urgency on public attention. And last week, in Winnipeg, as was also reported in the newspapers, Mr. Calder had a conference with representative owners, some of them from the United States, of large areas of idle land in this country.

More than a month ago Mr. Calder announced that he had prepared and laid before his colleagues at Ottawa a tentative land settlement policy. While no authorized statement has been given to the public in regard to the details of this proposed policy of Mr. Calder, there is good ground for believing that, as it stands, the idea is that the intending purchaser, having selected the privately-owned land upon which he desires to settle, shall in order to obtain it apply to the government of the province in which the land is situated. The province will purchase it for him from the owner, with money loaned for the purpose by the Dominion government and the purchaser to repay the provincial government by an amortization arrangements in thirty equal annual payments, which would clear off both principal and interest at six per cent. It is further stated that should the price asked by the owner be demurred to by the intending purchaser as being too high, it is proposed that a board of appraisal shall fix the price to be paid.

This is along the lines of the land-purchase policy put into operation in Ireland. But Western Canada is not Ireland; the Irish and the Western Canadian land problems are a world apart. The problem in Ireland was how best to convert tenancy into ownership of land holdings; the problem in this country is how best to secure a settlement of the vast total extent of land, amounting to some 32,000,000 acres (a large proportion of which is within easy reach of railway lines) which has been alienated from public ownership and is being held idle under individual, or corporation, ownership.

If a policy such as has been outlined above has been formulated, and is under consideration, as is reported, it cannot be said in language too plain and forcible that any such policy would be enduringly detrimental to the true welfare and progress of this country and productive of most pernicious results. The case against any such policy can be stated briefly: It would produce all the evils of real estate speculation. That it

would be a policy highly satisfactory to the speculative brotherhood of boomsters calculating to profit by it, does not need to be said; but it would bedevil the economic conditions of the country and load future developments with grievously inequitable and hampering burdens. In Australia, in New Zealand and in Great Britain policies radically different from that suggested for this country for land settlement have been decided upon to safeguard the future against such evils.

There is a steadily growing opinion in favor of the principle that the owner of each and every parcel of idle agricultural land should be required by law to fix a selling price for it, and in the event of his failing so to do, the price to be fixed by the provincial government, through provincial, or municipal assessors, or in any other equitable manner. Such valuation would also be the assessment value for super-taxation purposes. Any purchaser, including the provincial or Dominion government, would have the right to acquire the land by paying down the price fixed, or a proportion of that price and the remainder within, say, sixty days. A fully worked-out scheme for the operation of this system has already been set forth in *The Guide*. It is believed by many to be an entirely equitable system, and one which could produce none but excellent results in the interest of the common good—one that would promote settlement and further the progress and welfare of individuals and of the country as a whole.

Milling Corporations' Profits

In the Business and Finance section of *The Guide* this week are set forth the figures of the year's profits made by three of the big milling companies of Canada, as shown in the balance sheets laid before the recent annual meetings of their shareholders.

The profits of the Ogilvie Flour Milling Company for the year ended, August 31, as set forth in the balance sheet, were \$1,955,414, or some \$600,000 greater than the year before, which was the most profitable previous year in the company's history. After deducting the preferred dividends, there remained available for the dividends on the common stock the sum of \$1,815,414, or 72 per cent. for the year. But it must be noted, in addition, that out of the profits made during those twelve months, but not passed through the profits and loss account, the sum of \$1,596,407 was set apart for the creation of a new contingent account; so that the total profits of the year were \$3,411,821, or 136½ per cent. on the common stock of the company. Moreover, the balance sheet showed an excess of current assets over current liabilities amounting to \$664,500.

The Lakes of the Woods Milling Company, too, has made a new record in its net profits, which for the year ended August 31, amounted to \$857,914, or \$288,167 more than in the preceding year. After providing for the interest on the outstanding bonds of the company, and the seven per cent dividend on the \$1,500,000 of preferred stock, there was left \$698,914, or 33 per cent. on the common stock.

The earnings of the St. Lawrence Flour Mill Company also for the same twelve months were the best in that company's history, amounting to 17.9 per cent. on the common stock, as against 7.3 per cent. last year and six per cent two years before.

All these large totals of profits, be it noted,

are net totals, after the deduction of the war tax on business profits. Be it noted further, in connection with these total profits, that there is a Dominion Order-in-Council which declares that the maximum profits of all flour milling shall be 25 cents per barrel, and, that among the many figures set forth in the balance sheet of these companies there are no figures of the number of barrels of flour made. Nor, in the statements made by the heads of these companies, in "explanation" of balance sheets so enormously satisfactory to the shareholders, is there even the remotest reference made to such a thing as a flour barrel. Should not the Dominion government make public a statement of the barrels of flour manufactured by each of these mills?

Surely these great accumulations of profits are placing the big milling companies in a position of such strength that in the future they will not find themselves under the necessity of opposing reciprocity with the United States, as they did in 1911. Surely the people of this country may now begin to expect that in the future, when there will certainly be need of free access for Canadian wheat to the market in the south, the big milling companies will not again unrighteously use their power to grind the faces of the people of this country.

Should not the Minister of Finance give some attention to such inordinately large profits as are being made by these and other corporations? Of course, there should not be unreasonable taxation of business profits such as would have a paralyzing effect upon business enterprises. But the overgrown profits which certain of these corporations are making recall the ancient legend of King Midas, who had the power of turning into gold everything he touched. Out of such large profits a greater share should be siphoned into the Dominion treasury.

The Views of Henry Ford

Henry Ford, in his campaign in Michigan for the Republican nomination as candidate for the United States Senate, which he did not obtain, disclosed himself as a man who believes in carrying into the work of legislation the principle of equal rights and opportunities for all, and special privileges for none. Holding such convictions, he is a determined opponent of protectionism, against which he declares himself with no uncertain sound.

"The men who want a high protective tariff," he says, "are the ones who are trying to get away with poor quality goods, or to make a larger profit than they are entitled to." Thus he exposes high protectionism as the thing it is, beneath the disguises in which, in every land, it clothes itself, parading as Patriotism, National Policy and the like.

"Nobody should be allowed to hold more land than he can profitably use," says Henry Ford. "I do not believe that anyone should be permitted to hold land out of use." And in regard to public ownership of the railroads his views are no less clear-cut and decided. "I do not believe," he says, "that the people are going to be willing to let the railroads go back, after the war, into the hands of the crowd that were running them for their own benefit."

Mr. Ford's summing up of his convictions and principles well deserves repetition from a recent issue of The Guide:—

Whatever will open up greater opportunities for comfortable, happy living for the ordinary man, and teach him and his family how to make the best use of those opportunities, is the proper function of the government. It should not be any part of the government's concern to help men make great profits, or to enable men to live and grow rich without serving humanity.

The more these ideas prevail, the nearer will be the approach to the true realization of the ideals for which the present world-struggle is being waged against military autocracy.

Departmental Purchasing

The suggestion appears in the newspapers in the form of news from Ottawa, possibly as a feeler of public opinion, that the War Purchasing Commission should have its powers extended, so as to have charge of the purchases of the government departments. It is a suggestion carrying with it an assumption which, at first glance, is rather shattering to the fundamental principle of representative government, in that it proposes to take a part of the public business, involving the spending of public money, out of the hands of the ministers responsible for it to the elected representatives of the people in parliament.

But would not such a purchasing body fit into our system of government just as the Civil Service Commission fits into it? Like the Civil Service Commission, it would have

to be, of course, ultimately subject to parliament, which would create it, and could abolish it. Such a body would, by relieving the ministers of a burden of minor departmental business, give them more time and more mental energy to devote to things of greater importance.

The suggested improvement would be in accordance with the practice of all large business concerns. Unified control of departmental purchasing would cut out the waste due to overlapping and the lack of co-ordination; it should also result in the cutting out of patronage and of the possibility of graft. But, in order to secure this greatly-to-be-desired consummation, it would be essential to cut out politics in the appointments to the Commission. If it were to be made a resting-place for worn-out party horses, the last state of departmental purchasing would probably be worse than the first.

The terms of two members of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada expire shortly. Why is it that among the Commissioners constituting this body neither the farmers of Canada nor the labor interests have a representative? Surely the men who provide most of the freight the railways carry and the men who do the actual work of operating the railways are entitled to representation on the board.

The end of the war is not near enough yet to relax our war efforts in the slightest degree. Germany is still making a vigorous fight and still trying to divide the Allies in order to escape the inevitable unconditional surrender. No other termination will make the world safe for democracy.

The big problem after the war is to take care of our 400,000 soldiers who will be returning to us, to find other employment for 300,000 workers now engaged in war work, and to raise sufficient revenues to meet our national obligations. Now is the time to prepare for this gigantic task. If left till the war is over it will result only in a disastrous muddle.

The authorities announce that the cost of living eased away in September. Did anybody notice it?

How much profit is a corporation morally entitled to? Will some corporation please answer?





MR PEPYS IN THE WEST

*As to Protectionist "Missionaries" unto the Farmers
--and Concerning Farmers' Profits*

tion. He has pictured one of the protectionist "missionaries" setting forth from Toronto on his mission. He is being sped on his way by his employer, who is deeply affected in saying goodbye to him on his departure for the land of Western heathen.

As to the Earnings of Farmers

I spent some time this evening in reading the article in The Monetary Times, of Toronto, by my old friend, J. L. Payne, who is Comptroller of Statistics in the Department of Railways at Ottawa; which article is designed to show that the farmers of Canada are making excessive profits. Curiously enough, there is in the same number of The Monetary Times another

the labor income varied from \$507 on farms under 85 acres to \$1,581 on farms averaging 200 acres, the general average being about \$900.

Similar unreported surveys have been made in many parts of Canada and United States, which indicate that the average net labor income of farmers on the American continent is between \$300 and \$400.

I would commend to Mr. Payne's serious consideration the whole of Principal Cumming's article from which the foregoing paragraphs are taken. Mr. Payne, I fear me, has for once fallen into an error which professional statisticians have need to be on their guard against—the error of letting certain of their statistics run away with them. When statistics thus take the bit between their teeth and bolt, the statistician clinging to his saddle is likely to

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article, written by Principal Cumming, of the Agricultural College at Truro, in Nova Scotia, who is also the Secretary of Agriculture for that Province, dealing with the subject of "farm loans and the necessity of placing them on the basis of the smallest possible interest charges, with long-term repayments." Principal Cumming writes:—

Bearing on this point I purpose submitting some figures secured through careful farm surveys made in some of the more prosperous farming communities of Canada and the United States.

These surveys were not made for the explicit purpose of getting at returns from average farms, but were rather made in prosperous farming communities for the purpose of bringing out facts that would be useful in putting farming on a better paying basis in some of the less prosperous communities.

The first of these surveys I have access to was made in Tompkins County, New York, in 1907. The financial returns are set forth in terms of "Labor Income," by which is meant the amount left after the farm has paid interest on the investment and all business expenses.

This balance, called "Labor Income," pays for the farmer's management and labor. If he has inherited the property he will also have the interest to the good, but you will agree that, whether he has to pay interest money or whether he is in the fortunate position of being able to add this to his earnings, it is a fair charge against the farm.

The average labor income of 615 farmers in Tompkins County, whose farms were surveyed, was \$423. About one-third made less than \$200, about one-third made \$200 to \$400, and one-third made over \$400.

The compiler of this survey states that the house rent and farm products used in the house in this region averaged about \$300, so that these Tompkins County farmers averaged about as much as a \$700 salary in the city. However, they saved more on this than they would in a city because they went without many things they would be tempted to buy in a city.

In a survey made last summer in Caledon Township, Ontario, one of the most prosperous townships in that province,

he carried far in the statistical stampede.

Figures From the States

Mr. Payne should also consider the analysis of the 1916 income tax returns in the United States (the latest available) set forth in a recent article in the New York weekly, The New Republic, and also in The Guide a few weeks ago. The New Republic, after making it plain that only individuals with an income of \$3,000 a year, or more, were required to make income tax returns in the United States in 1916, says:—

Tested by this standard of well-being, income sufficient to appear in the tax returns, what was the state of farming in 1916? How did it compare with other occupations? Out of the 6,000,000 farmers, stock-raisers and orchardists, 14,407 emerged into the income tax lists of 1916.

That number included the great cattle-men and sheepmen of the Rocky Mountain states, the owners of fabulously rich citrus and deciduous fruit ranches in California, the owners of great sugar and cotton plantations in the South, the retired business men trying to dissipate their fortunes on gentlemen's country estates.

This figure of 14,407, unlike most statistical items, is easy to visualize. One who has travelled about the United States a bit feels that he has met most of those income tax paying "farmers, orchardists and stock-raisers." Also, he feels that their good fortune has very little relation to the lot of the real farmer.

But we will let that pass. One in every 400 so-called farmers enjoyed an income raising him to the dignity of making a tax return in 1916.

Of the other respectable occupations into which farmers' sons are likely to drift, what one is most underpaid? Teaching, of course. One teacher out of 200 paid income tax.

One clergyman out of 80 proves that we have overestimated the poverty of the profession of holiness.

One travelling salesman out of 22 takes his way to tax-paying prosperity; one member of the medical profession

(padding by the inclusion of nurses) and one military man out of every 14 make income tax returns; one engineer out of nine; nearly one lawyer out of five; rather more than one banker or broker out of five.

A lawyer, a banker or a broker had in 1916 80 times the farmer's risk of being caught by the income tax.

A Continental View of It

After reviewing the foregoing figures, well might John A. Stevenson write, as he did, in a recent article in The Guide:—

Taken all in all, farming conditions on the continent of North America do not present any marked difference from the economic point of view. Canadian farmers are faced with the same sort of circumstances as United States farmers. Their climate is, perhaps, a little sterner, but the varieties of soil are the same, their oppressors and enemies bear close resemblance, and neither enjoy too often the blessings of efficient and enlightened government.

One in every 400 so-called farmers in the United States enjoys an income which brings him to the dignity of making an income tax return under the laws of 1916. Is it at all probable, when we consider the number of the habitants of Quebec farming meagre acres and the struggling homesteaders of the West, that Canada will show as good a percentage, even if farmers are compelled, as they now are, to include in their returns the value of the last onion grown in their kitchen gardens?

When our income tax returns have been completed and the chaos and mud-dle now reported as existing in the Ministry of Finance are ended, let us hope that R. H. Coats, the able statistician of the Federal Government, will make a rough estimate providing Canadian farmers with an idea of their chances of reaching the financial class of, say, the average Bank of Commerce manager of ten years' standing.

Farmers' Profits, and Millers'

After meditating for some time over this subject, I turned me to the statement of the cost of growing wheat, made by E. H. Thompson, the head of the United States Bureau, before the Agricultural Committee of the Senate at Washington, which statement was printed in The Guide last week. Mr. Thompson's statement was that in the north central States the cost of growing wheat for the crop year 1917 ran from \$1.50 to \$3.50 a bushel, and for a majority of the growers the cost ranged from \$1.75 to \$2.50 a bushel. Necessarily, of course, there must be variations in the cost, according to differences in yields, due to differences in soil and the differences in conditions, not forgetting such local climatic mischances as drought, hail, rust, excessive rain, frost, and so forth.

And after some further meditation, I turned me to the annual statements of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company and the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, set forth to the shareholders at their annual meetings last week. If growing wheat were only as profitable as milling it and marketing the products of the mills, the farmers would know, as the milling plutocrats know, what it feels like to roll in opulence comparable to "the wealth of Ormus and of Ind."

W. J. H.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 21.—Forth this morning to the office of the Manitoba Grain Growers in the Bank of Hamilton building, where I called on my good friend, W. R. Wood. He showed me a pamphlet which he had just received by mail; and in it was a full report of an address spoken at the meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association held in Montreal last June, by James A. Emery, the representative of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States. One of the things said by Mr. Emery in that speech of his to the assembled Canadian manufacturers was this:—

"The manufacturer above all things, needs to send missionaries out to give understand to the farmer."

"I imagined," Mr. Wood said, "that most of our Canadian high protectionists have got past the stage where they would express that idea quite so bluntly. But apparently that visiting upholder and advocate of high protectionism is one who believes in speaking out his mind and putting the farmers where they belong, that is to say, with the heathen who

'Live where spicy breezes
Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle,
Where every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile.'"

Archie Dale Does a Cartoon

It is true, indeed, that not a few of our Canadian beneficiaries of protectionism who are earnest advocates of making the tariff still higher than it is, for their own special behoof and advantage, regard the farmers of this country as a tribe with long ears and short memories, who need to be talked to by smooth speakers from Toronto who can talk with specious kindness,

And in a gentle tone,
To farmers in their blindness
Whose heads consist of bone.

But they do not say what is in their minds as plainly as this Mr. Emery did.

Mr. Wood said that perhaps Archie Dale might find a suggestion for a cartoon in that utterance of Mr. Emery's. Archie with his clever pen has made excellence use of Mr. Wood's sugges-



One of the protectionist "missionaries" setting forth from Toronto. He is being sped on his way by his employer, who is deeply affected in saying goodbye to him on his departure for the land of the Western heathen.



Canada's War Machine

WAR has worked many changes in the administration of human affairs. The new conception of government is totally different from that of the pre-war idea. In pre-war days men sought and obtained public office for the dignity and prestige that go with such offices. Today men seek office to serve the people. War has imposed greater responsibilities on those occupying high places in the administration of the country's affairs. It has quickened the public pulse. It has pivoted public attention on those who rule so that shortcomings or inefficiencies are quickly perceived and resented by the people.

This change makes public office no sinecure. Antiquated rules and regulations, red tape and such like must go by the board. Quick judgment, rapid action, are imperative. The member of a war government must play the part of a manager of a huge business concern rather than the comfortable, go-easy office holder of former times.

The reforms that have taken place in the attitude of a cabinet minister towards his department are no different from that adopted by the government towards the country. The ideal war-time government typifies a huge business concern, buying, making, distributing in a way that produces a maximum of effort with a minimum of costs.

Growth and Control

Reforms have taken place in Canada to a no less degree than those which have occurred in other Allied countries. The same degree of system may not have been employed. The same methodical way of handling the situation might not have been adopted. The growth of Canada's war machine might have been higgledy-piggledy, as it no doubt was, but the machine exists today. It was built up as the occasion required. It is looking after Canada's war and domestic interests efficiently and with an economy of costs as far as economy can be reasonably obtained.

Few Canadians realize it, but there are upwards of 18 special commissions and war organizations that look after Canada's war work; these play little part in the administration of internal affairs where such affairs are not affected by the war.

First and foremost comes the War Committee of the Cabinet. This consists of Sir Robert Borden and cabinet ministers, who by virtue of their departments, or the special war work occupying their attention, require to discuss the questions of policy affecting Canada's part in the war. This committee consists of the Prime Minister, who is chairman, the President of the Privy Council, as vice-chairman, the Ministers of Trade and Commerce, Militia and Defence, Finance, Marine and Naval Service, Justice, Public Works, Customs, Postmaster General and the Minister of Overseas Military Forces.

The chief duty of the War Committee of the Cabinet is to look after all matters that have a bearing on the prosecution of Canada's part in the war. It naturally possesses wide powers. It controls the military effort of the country, the defence of Canada, control of aliens, the enforcement of trade regulations that facilitate Canada's war work, and all this implies.

The Organization of Resources, Energy and Public Will to Simplify the Tremendous War Effort

By Edward W. Reynolds

Facing After-War Conditions

Canada and all Canadians are just as interested in the conditions that will confront the country after the war, as the conditions which exist now. The nation which neglects to consider what is coming with the peace period endangers its very existence. To neglect post-bellum reconstruction and development would be to invite virtual bankruptcy, and the government which failed to rise to its responsibilities would be rightly condemned.

When the Union Government was elected it was for a five-year term. This, it is generally understood and earnestly hoped, will carry the country well into the post-bellum period. Under these circumstances, it behooved the government to give heed to the necessity of after-the-war reconstruction and development. Canada may not have taken advantage of its opportunities to the extent other countries have, but, nevertheless, a lot of work is being done in Canada.

Canada's Reconstruction and Development Committee was constituted in October, 1917, as a permanent committee of the Cabinet during the progress of the war and until after demobilization, and is composed of Sir Robert Borden, Hon. A. K. Maclean, Sir George Foster, Sir Thomas White, Hon. J. D. Reid, Hon. J. A. Calder, Hon. T. A. Crerar, Sir James Loughheed, Hon. G. D. Robertson.

The duties of this committee involve the consideration of the development of Canada's resources, the efficient demobilization of Canadian troops, the preparation of a carefully considered scheme of immigration and colonization after the war, the encouragement of all Allied soldiers to engage in agriculture in Canada. This committee also has to do with the consideration of all means and methods of communication and transportation and future possibilities, also the extent, scope and development of an air service, the best and wisest methods of raising funds for the public purse, the encouragement of economy and thrift in government departments and on the part of the people, increasing production, relations of capital and labor, national service for all Canadians; in short, all matters pertaining to the development, progress and betterment of Canada now and in the days to come. The Hon. G. D. Robertson is chairman of a sub-committee to look after labor problems.

The Functions of the Parts

The Military Service Council may rank next in importance, and the provision of Canada's promised quota is of primary importance; it being declared by those in authority that men are needed overseas even more than food is.

The Military Service Council, which was formed in August, 1917, consists of the Premier; the Hon. Mr. Rowell, Gen. Mewburn, Sir Thomas White, Messrs. Ballantyne, Doherty, Carvell, Sifton, Blondin and Sir Edward Kemp. The

board which looks after the machinery of the Military Service Act consists of E. L. Newcombe, chairman; Col. Machine, director; L. G. Lorange, councillor. It considers the appointment of registrars in each province, the organizing of their offices, locating tribunals, preparation of rules and regulations, providing medical boards, dealing with exemptions. In fact, covering the whole work to be done under the M.S.A.

Those interested are very fond of discussing Canada's favorable trade balance, and what it means to the country, but very few people realize with any degree of accuracy how this came about. Since war began, and the Allies commenced coming to Canada for war supplies, the three men who constitute Canada's War Purchasing Commission have not only done their best to see that Canada helps supply the Allies with materials, but incidentally placing Canada on the map financially and commercially. These three men have done more towards creating financial and commercial stability in Canada than any set of men apart from the Imperial Munitions Board, but this latter body is not under discussion here because it is not a part or parcel of Canada's war machine, but directly under the supervision of the British Government.

Canada's War Purchasing Commission was originally composed of Sir Edward Kemp, and Messrs. George F. Galt and H. Laporte. The personnel of this commission today is, the Hon. Sir Hermidas Laporte, who was knighted for his work on this commission, Mr. G. P. Galt, and W. P. Gundy, who took Sir Edward Kemp's place when the latter was made Overseas Minister of Militia.

At first this commission simply existed for the purpose of purchasing all war supplies. Later its functions were extended to include the purchase of all supplies for the Government, with the exception of those for the Canadian Government railways.

Elimination of Patronage

One of the outstanding features of the work of this board has been the elimination of all patronage, and the purchase of supplies on a strictly business basis. The present duties of this commission, briefly, are these: The various departments submit to the commission a list of articles for which they propose to call tenders, together with tender forms, specifications, etc. In addition the department either selects its list of firms from whom they propose to call tenders or requests the commission to provide them with such a list of firms. These lists are checked or made up in accordance with the method outlined herein, care being taken that invitations are sent to every responsible firm known to the commission as interested. Invitations to tender, tender forms, etc., are mailed by the department concerned, together with a notification of the day and hour at which tenders are due.

Tenders are opened in the presence of an officer of the department and a representative of the commission. Schedules or abstracts of tenders are made in duplicate, one copy being taken by the representative of the commission and handed over to the commission, the other is given to the department with the tenders. The department then suggests whose tender shall be accepted and notifies the commission. The commission then stamps its approval or disapproval. Any irregularity in the fulfillment of contracts is reported to the commission by the department, and any changes made necessary in the contracts must be sanctioned by the commission before they can be made.

Regarding emergency purchases for which it is impossible to call tenders, so far as possible competitive prices are obtained by a responsible officer of the department concerned and purchase is made by him to the best advantage.

Maintenance of Food Board

The Canada Food Board is very well known to the Canadian people, favorably or otherwise. The work of this body was so great and far-reaching that it was thought advisable to spread the work a little, hence the change from a controller to a board, although H. B. Thomson is virtually Canada's Food Controller. The board is composed of three members: Mr. Thomson, chairman; Hon. C. A. Dunning, director of production, and J. D. McGregor, director of farm labor. The chief aim and object of this board is to control distribution and consumption of foodstuffs to the end that while Canadians need not want, Great Britain and her Allies may be fed.

The embargo and the licensing system are the two methods by which the Canada Food Board has succeeded in its purpose to bring about food control in Canada. Export and import of food is absolutely controlled in Canada. Every seller and business buyer of food stuffs must have a license. Over 100,000 licenses have been issued already, and about 1,500 are issued daily. Permits to exporters and importers exceed 1,200 a month. The revenue received from this system goes into the public treasury. In this way, by the end of the present year, the Food Board will have cost the general public not one cent.

On July 1 last Canada had shipped 40 per cent. more wheat to the allies than the average of three years before the war. Shipments of pork, beef, butter, cheese, eggs were enormously increased. Shipments of pork from the United States and Canada thus far in 1918 have been twice as great as in the corresponding period in 1915, and three times as great as the same period in 1912. This is the definite aim of the Food Board. And it succeeds.

The committees and commissions that must meet Canada's post-bellum problems have a very difficult task ahead of them, and deserve every consideration. The Soldiers' Settlement Board, consisting of S. Maber, chairman, and Major E. J. Ashton, and Charles Roland, has to do with the administration of loans made to returned Canadian soldiers in order to assist them in taking up farming as a permanent occupation. Such loans or grants are made either on

Continued on Page 32

In the Cruel Grasp of Germany

As time goes on the mass of authentic records of atrocities and outrages committed by the Germans in the territory they have invaded and occupied, continues to be added to. Already the record from Belgium and the occupied portion of France has attained large proportions. A few of the additions to it which have only recently come to the world's knowledge are printed herewith. They carry their own impressive lesson in regard to what countries like Canada have been saved from by the heroism which has, at such tremendous sacrifices, held back the tremendous military might of the German Empire and its allies from realizing the long and carefully planned and plotted German undertaking to achieve world domination.

The Acme of German Cruelty

Michel Jodin, writing in the *Ame Belge* (Soul of Belgium), one of the little Belgian papers that appear in spite of all attempts at suppression, writes as follows:—

"Executions by the enemy continue. On May 11 last the people of Charleroi were awakened with a start at five in the morning by a salvo of 48 shots, and soon after those living near the cavalry barracks saw six bodies carried out one after another.

"This horrible tragedy is the epilogue to a trial which lasted four days, April 10 to 13 inclusive, and where all kinds of people were tried in a body—two merchants, a priest of Tournai, Mme. de Cock (wife of a policeman), two Antwerp boatmen, a French soldier, two railway officials, a Brussels police officer, and many others. The prisoners were accused of having spied on the movements of German troops. The military representative demanded a certain number of heads. Judgment was passed only after a month of intolerable suspense; and then began more diabolical cruelty.

"The sentence was not made known to the unfortunate 19. Their families were summoned by telegram to Charleroi, each was informed that six victims would be shot next morning, and that perhaps their relative would be one. In vain they begged and implored to know the certainty; they were allowed to visit the prisoners, and they wept and lamented. The bitter truth would be easier than this agonizing uncertainty. But it was refused; the butchers preferred that the cells should all echo to the sound of sobs and prayers. The blood to be shed in the morning was not enough; all could be made to suffer in anticipation. Those chosen for death could only prepare for it in doubt and anxiety, and those who were safe believed themselves in extremis.

"Wives and children stood all night at the gates of the prison alternating between infinite despair and senseless hope. Certainty came with the dawn, the fusillade did its work, and Delfosse, Vergeylen, Cool, Hofman, Van Hecke, and Merjay breathed their last sigh."

Writing of the sufferings of the people

Ruthlessly barbarious Methods of the Spike-Helmeted Invaders of Belgium and France, which Canada has been saved from

of the city of Lille, Madame Marguerite Buchet, who was in that city when it was taken by the Germans, writes:—

"The placard which appeared on Good Friday was received with anguish of soul. It announced the deportations. What impressive silence followed the reading of it! Each one asked himself who would be the victims chosen.

"Every one must be ready. Each person could carry 30 kilograms about 60 pounds) of luggage, including blankets and cooking utensils. The notice ended with the words: 'As the decision is irrevocable, it is to the interest of the population to be calm and obedient.'

"Friday night and Saturday there began the requisitioning of men, women, young men and young girls. Oh, the frightful nights. How can one tell of this horror in such a way that the world will be able to realize the anguish! What quarter of the town would be exploited next, no one knew. Each one retired in fear and trembling, saying: 'Will it happen to us tonight?'

Daughters Torn from Mothers

"At three o'clock in the morning soldiers were posted in certain streets which were dominated at each end by Gatling guns. The Germans entered the houses, and as each member appeared before them they pointed out which ones should accompany them, and told them to be ready to follow in half an hour. Then there was suffering not easy to imagine.

"I know a woman who saw her husband and her son of 16 years go; she was left all alone, without news of those she loved, for months. Think of the agony of parents in seeing their children depart in such a mysterious way—for what place, and with whom? Imagine the anguish of a mother who had two daughters, one 20, the other 16 years old, when a soldier said to her: 'Choose which of the two you wish us to take away!'

Shooting Civilians in Batches

The following is a brief extract from the instalment in this month's *Everybody's Magazine*, of "Belgium Bound," by Brand Whitlock, who was United States Ambassador in Belgium:—

"I knew a man near Givet, a rocky wooded country beyond Dinant where many of the earlier atrocities were committed by the Germans. On the night of the 23rd of August, from his home he saw 27 villages in flames, the flames of Dinant rising higher than any other in the sky, glowing red as from an inferno. And of all the civilians who were stood up against the walls to be shot, not one asked for mercy. But yes, there was one: a little boy of 12 who, just as they placed him against the

wall, began to whimper and beg pitifully. The bullets stilled his crying."

The Bombing of Hospitals

Col. G. H. Andrews, chaplain of a Canadian regiment, who has recently returned from the front after three years' service, gives the following account of a German air attack on a hospital on May 29 last, his statement being verified by the affidavits of a number of Canadian and British Officers, privates and nurses:—

"The building bombed was one of three large Red Cross hospitals at Boulennes and was filled with allied wounded. A hospital in which were a number of wounded German prisoners stood not very far away.

"The Germans could not possibly have mistaken the building they bombed for anything else but a hospital. There were flags with the Red Cross flying, and lights were turned on them so that they would show prominently. And the windows were brilliantly lighted. Those inside heard the buzz of the advancing airplanes, but did not give them a thought.

"The machines came right on, ignoring the hospital with the German wounded, indicating they had full knowledge of their objective, until they were over a wing of the Red Cross hospital that contained the operating room on the ground floor. In the operating room a man was on the table for a most difficult surgical feat. Around him were gathered the staff of the hospital and its brilliant surgeons. Lieutenant Sage of New York had just given him the anaesthetic when one of the airplanes let the bomb drop. It was a big fellow. It must have been all of 250 pounds of high explosive.

Wounded Fall Through Floors

"It hurled downward, carrying the two floors before it. Through the gap thus made wounded men, the beds in which they lay, convalescents, and all on the floors came crashing down to the ground. The bomb's force extended itself to wreck the operating room, where the man on the table, Lieutenant Sage, and all in the room were killed. In all there were 37 lives lost, including three Red Cross nurses.

"The building caught fire. The concussion had blown the stairs down, so that escape from the upper floors seemed impossible. But the convalescents and the soldiers, who had run to the scene of the bombing, let the very ill ones out of the windows, and escape was made that way.

"And then to cap the climax, the German airplanes returned over the spot of their ghastly triumph and fired on the rescuers with machine guns. God will never forgive the Huns for that act alone. Nor will our comrades ever forget it."

German Prison Camps

* The report of Sir Robert Younger's committee on the treatment of British prisoners in German prison camps was published four months ago. Since then further authenticated evidence of maltreatment of prisoners by the Germans has accumulated. The following are typical instances:—

"One man who was captured on the morning of March 28, 1918, was made to work for two hours, immediately after he was taken prisoner, serving a German field gun with ammunition and digging out a position for it under British fire. A witness was captured on March 21, 1918, and with about 20 others was taken to a German battery in action and made to carry shells and make a dump of them beside the road near Queant. At Villers (near Cagécourt) he was a with a party, including warrant officers, N.C.O.'s, and men of the R.A.M.C., who were made to work on roads and light railways. If they did not work hard for eight hours a day they were knocked about with rifle butts or sticks. After a week at Villers they were marched to Ecourt (five miles from the front line) and put in a cage which was within range of the British guns. Here they worked under shell fire and the treatment was worse than they had previously experienced. The witness saw four men set to carry a marquee—a six-man job. Owing to the weight and the state of the ground they fell, whereupon a German Corporal and another man hit them with sticks. One man was thrashed till he lay on the ground groaning. One working party had a Corporal killed and three men wounded by shell fire."

Many Die of Weakness

Another man reports that after being captured with ten others after dusk on March 24, 1918, they were questioned and marched from place to place for a long time, and he adds: "We were under artillery fire when we rested. This was about 1 p.m. on the 26th, and we had had no food since we were captured on the 24th, and nothing to drink except shell-hole water." This was their fate till dusk, when they tried to escape. One was shot, but the witness arrived in the British lines about 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 27th. Since dusk on the 24th he had been given no food at all and had had only three hours' sleep.

Another witness says: "I met one man who had been working behind the German lines. He said they were very badly treated . . . many died of weakness. When fresh batches were captured the Germans kept them working in the lines instead of sending them to the registered camps. Either this man or another that I met told me that a man died in his hut and his body was there three days before it was removed."

Pitiful to See Them

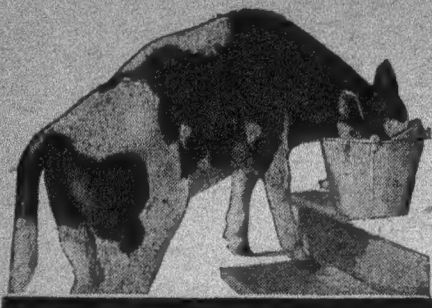
Further testimony: "Four of our prisoners were brought to Meschede Continued on Page 39



A French Bridge Blown Up by Retreating Germans to Retard the Progress of their Pursuers.



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The Hampshire Down Sheep

A Large, Prolific, Early Maturing Breed, Excellent Producers of both Mutton and Wool—By Comfort A. Tyler, Sec'y. American Hampshire Sheep Assn.

THE ridge lands lying south of London are called the South Downs and the sheep upon them are named for the hills upon which they feed. Reared upon the soil that furnished but scanty herbage they were small in size but compact in form, and were noted for the excellency of their flesh. Their home was in Sussex. As the chalk lands extend westward into Hampshire the soil becomes deeper and more fertile affording better pasturage and heavier cultivated crops. As a result of this the sheep upon these lands were larger, coarser and stronger than the South-Downs. Through centuries of neighborhood existence the sheep along the border lines of these territories very naturally merged together. We therefore find in the earliest accounts of the sheep of the Hampshire district that those in the eastern and northern sections of the district were more compact and symmetrical in form, with finer wool than those in the western portions.

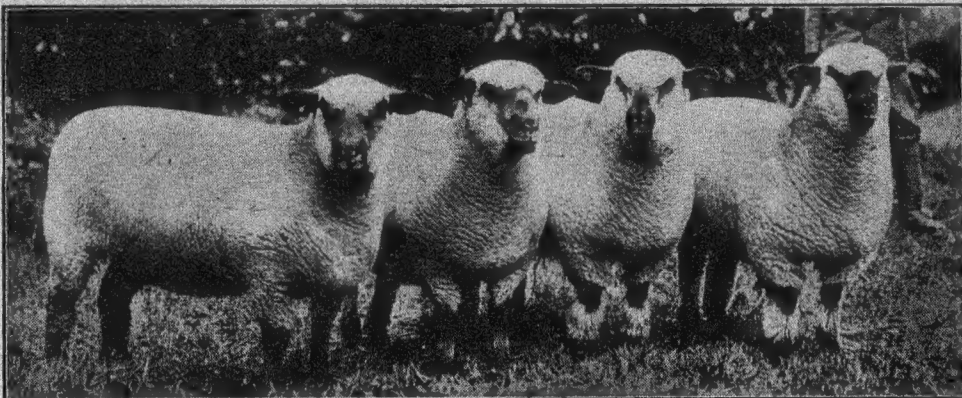
Gradually it became apparent that each of the types mentioned had its peculiar value; the smaller, more symmetry with superior fattening qualities, while the larger were more prolific, were better mothers and had much greater hardiness of constitution. Again while these larger animals had much of the symmetry and fattening qualities of the smaller ones they far surpassed them in early maturity and freedom from disease. There were thus clearly indicated the lines upon which the improvement must be made. The improvement was carried on by the farmers themselves and was extended over the entire Hampshire district. The admixtures resulting from centuries of co-existence followed by the careful and painstaking selections of the many breeders who foresaw the advantages to be gained thereby still farther unified the blood. The course taken was therefore more the mingling of different strains of kindred blood than the crossing of different breeds. The Hampshire sheep then are clearly descended from an original hardy race peculiar to the country from whence they came. The strength of constitution and size have been retained and enlarged upon and are a characteristic of the animal.

Early Comments on the Breed

James Rawlence, an honorable ex-secretary of the English Hampshire Down Flock Book in 1858, wrote: "About the beginning of the present century the sheep breeders of Hampshire began to bestir themselves and enterprising farmers procured rams from

Sussex of the South-Down breed, care being taken to select the largest, coarsest, and most vigorous and blackest faced individuals possible." In Wilkinson's "The Farming of Hampshire," I find the following: "The Hampshire down sheep are the glory of the country as respects livestock."

John Wilson, Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh, wrote in 1855: "The rapidly increasing breed of Hampshire sheep appears to be the result of a cross or intermingling of the bloods of the pure South-Down and the horned sheep of Hampshire and Wiltshire by which the hard working qualities of the former is combining with the superior size and constitution of the latter to the improvement of both."



Typical Females of the Breed. Two Ewe Lambs and two One-year-old Ewes.

This matter is of importance because the remarkable protendency of the Hampshires, which is everywhere recognized, can be accounted for only upon the fact of the distinctly local origin of the breed.

By a wise system of breeding and by skilful management the Hampshire down has been brought to his present state of perfection. He now illustrates what breeders of skill and intelligence can accomplish in preserving vigor of constitution and hardihood, and in adding to them the desirable qualities of early maturity, disposition to lay on flesh with the fat and lean properly intermingled, and symmetry of form with a most valuable and useful fleece of wool. His head is rather large, with a somewhat roman face, neck long and usually well set on, shoulders sloping, brisket deep with abundant room for the vital organs, back straight with a good spring of rib going around the barrel, loin broad, quarters long, hams round and heavy, legs bony and strong, and feet large and open with a tough sole and crust. The face and legs are the blackest of any of the Down breeds. The wool is of medium length and strong fibre. It is used largely for making chevots, tweeds and business cloths and commands the top prices everywhere. Flocks of breeding ewes average seven to ten pounds per fleece. Mature rams will weigh 300 pounds or

more and mature ewes 200 pounds or more. The writer has owned a flock of 40 ewes that weighed on the scales near 10,000 pounds. Ewes breed to a great age and then fatten well. Based upon their constitutional vigor the claim seems well-founded that a Hampshire ram will serve more ewes than a ram of any other breed, ex-

cept possibly the mountain breed which are not in evidence in this country. The ewes are very prolific, are excellent mothers and great milkers, having udders like small cows.

Producers of Large Sized Lambs

Mr. Morton, late editor of the Agricultural Gazette once wrote under the caption of "The Coming Sheep": "There is no race in England or the world that can vie with the Hampshire in quick production of large sized lambs." Let any unprejudiced person attend the ram sales in Salisbury, England, in July each year, and if he has never before seen Hampshire lambs he will be astonished indeed. He will there be shown lambs that will offer him a

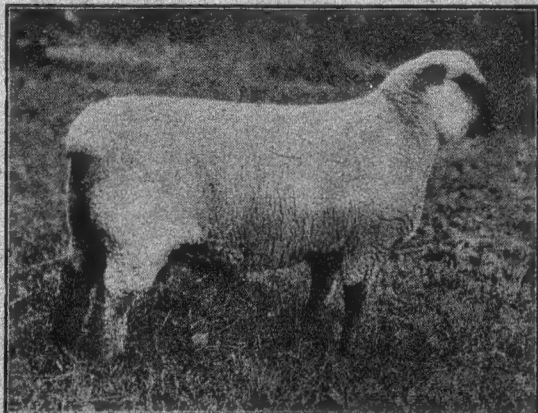
pound weight per quartar since the day they were born—four pounds a day for all the days of their life. This rapid growth is simply owing to his great constitutional vigor, thus enabling him to eat, digest and assimilate a large amount of food. No such gains can be had without the most liberal feeding possible to secure. He is the greatest butchers' lamb

that has ever existed.

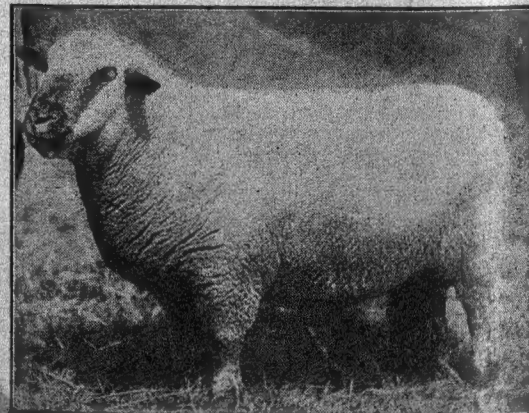
The quality which gives the Hampshire Down perhaps his greatest practical value to the sheep raiser at large is his marked protendency, viz.: the power to transmit with unerring certainty his own characteristic upon his offspring. In this he excels all others. The surpassing excellency of the Hampshire cross is well illustrated by the fact that at the great English shows the prizes for cross-bred sheep almost invariably go to those with a large admixture of Hampshire blood. Indeed this has become so universal that breeders of other sheep are even now clamoring for classes in which Hampshire blood shall be excluded. The value of the Hampshire cross is forcibly illustrated in the Oxford Downs, a breed that was produced by crossing Hampshire and Cotswold blood. Blood for crossing is much needed in this country. The time is even now here when the exclusively wool sheep can no longer be raised with a profit to the farmer. Flocks can only be improved in its mutton qualities by crossing with pure-bred mutton rams, and for this purpose the Hampshire has no equal.

Each of the Down breeds has its peculiar excellencies, all are valuable, but for a combination of hardiness of constitution, freedom from disease, ability to withstand grief, whether of exposure or shortness of feed, general useful qualities, excellence of flesh,

Continued on Page 18



Two-year-old Hampshire Ewe.



Two-year-old Hampshire Ram.

United Farmers of Alberta

Organization Vital

ARE you aware that nearly every interest, trade and profession is organized—almost to the point of perfection, while we are not? The bulk of the farming class appear to be almost indifferent—seemingly content to take what comes. I can assure you that 'after the war' that will be little and our burden bigger than ever, if some of the organizations opposed to us have their way. It is for you to say whether they will fatten while we grow lean. "The farmer has lived a life of 'splendid isolation and independence,' if we may call it that, but that independence is gone forever. He no longer raises everything he uses. Life has for him, too, become complex, so that our existence as a class depends on our being able to accommodate ourselves to the changed circumstances, and meet the close-knit and powerful capitalistic organizations opposed alike to us, with a monster farmers' organization."—S. Stevenson, president, Craigmyle U.F.A.

Annual Convention

Mr. Rice Sheppard and your general secretary attended a meeting called by the Mayor of Edmonton on October 9, regarding the entertainment of delegates to the next annual convention which will be held in the capital. Mayor Evans is flowing over with geniality and good will, notwithstanding his troubles about the financial condition of the city. The northern metropolis has been passing through lean days of late, but it looks as though Mayor Evans would succeed in surmounting the difficulties. It was refreshing to meet the Mayor and find him so genial and thoughtful for the well-being of our delegates while in the city during convention week. The First Presbyterian church has been engaged for the occasion. This is probably the most convenient building in the province for a large convention. In addition to the fine auditorium where the main convention will be held, and the lecture hall for the women's convention, the church has numerous large committee rooms and offices which afford ample accommodation, and all under one roof. The Associate Board of Trade, the Rotary Club, and the Auto Club are co-operating with the city to make the entertainment of the delegates such as will be pleasing to them and leave a favorable impression of the city's hospitality.

Understand the Constitution

Enquiries are constantly coming to the Central office in regard to matters which are set forth in the constitution, indicating that not all our locals are familiar with the constitution under which they are working. Why not appoint a committee on the constitution whose business it shall be to get a thorough understanding of same. The committee might give a report to be followed by discussion. You may find some things in the constitution which you may think should be changed and things left out which ought to be in. If so, your committee can suggest amendments to come before the annual convention.

Duties of Directors

The duty of the directors is to direct the activities of the local. Directors are usually appointed to represent the various districts from which the local members are drawn, and it is the duty of the director to extend the membership of the local in his section. The directors should also meet occasionally apart from the general meeting of the local and discuss plans of work.

U.G.G. Lowest Tender

A full meeting of the United Farmers in conjunction with the Farmers' Protective Association, was held in Coronation on Saturday, October 5. About 150 attended the meeting and some very satisfactory work was done. Prices on potatoes were submitted from various points, but the U.G.G. Elevator was the lowest of any bid, quality considered, and received the orders. A resolution was drafted to President

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

Wood, so that he may present the needs of the district before the government, to the effect that no grain be shipped from that point until the farmers of the district have secured their seed and feed for the next year.

Mr. Molyneux, superintendent of organization, United Grain Growers, gave an interesting talk on farmers' organization, which no doubt will bear fruit.

Killed by Lightning

Central office much regrets to report the death of A. W. McDonnell, late secretary of the Melgrove Local Union, which occurred during a lightning storm on August 16, Mr. McDonnell being struck by lightning and instantly killed in the presence of his eight-year-old daughter. The loss to the district and to the Melgrove local is very great, as his enthusiasm for social amelioration was backed by much energy in its furtherance.

At the meeting on September 28, A. B. Grieve was appointed to carry on the secretarial duties until the annual election of officers. Mr. Grieve was secretary-treasurer to the original Longhead local for a good number of years.

How Co-operation Grows

At a recent meeting of the Bear Lake local extracts from the report of the secretaries' convention were read, and proved not only instructive, but interesting and entertaining as well. The address of Mrs. Parly met with a good reception and no doubt will leave some good effects. The speech of Mr. Brown-

lee likewise impressed the audience with the many benefits which may accrue to members of the association.

Co-operation in efforts to satisfy one's wants, grows, as not only did the members favor the securing of a supply of potatoes from another local, or at least with the assistance of another local, but voted in favor of at first supplying the needs of fellow members with seed before disposing of the grain which some of them fortunately saved from injury from the savage onslaught of Jack Frost. Many will have no wheat for any purpose, either for seed or feed, but on the other hand they will have oats suitable for seed or feed, although the amount may not be large. Practically every one will have some grain, much less than the prospects of early summer indicated, but abundant supplies of fodder have been vouchsafed to all. Those successful in garnering their crops without serious damage will be able to furnish enough seed of both wheat and oats—and of excellent grade at that, the kernels being abnormally large and plump—for themselves and neighbors. The farmers are not by any means pessimistic but convinced that the adverse weather conditions of last July occur only once in a lifetime and that a soil and climate which will bring to maturity crops so sorely afflicted possess qualities admirably suitable for the production of our banner wheat.

John Knox Local

Hugh McGrandle, secretary of John Knox local, Wetaskiwin, reports that

there will be no grain threshed in that district. Some of the farmers cut after the frost for green feed and have since cut a second crop which was much heavier than the first.

At the last meeting of the local the crop situation, seed grain and feed was discussed, no action being taken. Most of the members ship and buy through the Wetaskiwin U.F.A. Co-operative Association.

Real "Mixed Farming"

The usual meeting of the Thorhild local took place on September 28, the attendance being small, owing to the busy season. The secretary, J. A. Barnes, reports that they are getting the members interested in cow testing, etc., and when haying and harvesting is over they expect many more members. Most of the members ship cream to Edmonton. Milk is produced cheaply in the district as yet, the farmers usually letting their cattle range on unoccupied land all summer, and cutting hay on their own land, or other vacant land, for feed for winter. Most of the farmers have rough log stables and have not spent much money in equipment other than mower and rake, separator, churn, and one or two have binders, which cut for a number of farms. A farm with 80 acres broken is a rarity, most of them being around 40 or 50 acres, with the rest in hay sloughs, woods and beaver dams. Good grain has been grown, but summer frosts tend to kill it, and this year it is all green feed.

Food Licenses

The Central office has received a number of enquiries regarding locals handling apples, potatoes, etc., in car-load lots. In reply the Central office is advising locals that it will be necessary for them to obtain a license from the Food Board at Ottawa, which costs \$2.00. Locals which are thinking of handling such commodities are advised to immediately write the Food Board at Ottawa, making application for license, at the same time enclosing \$2.00. If the car has already been ordered a copy of the letter should be kept, and if the car arrives before the license the local will be fully protected as they will be able to show that they have made application for license.

No license is required in connection with the serving of refreshments at socials, but the same regulations which apply to public eating houses also apply and should be observed.

U.F.A. Briefs

The Central office is prepared to supply, free of charge, to those who will make good use of their copies of a six-page pamphlet, entitled: "The U.F.A.—What it is, What it has done, What it aims to do."

A list of persons having hay and green feed for sale can be had on application to the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton. The Central office is also putting locals wanting feed in touch with those which have a surplus of feed.

The Central has a new circular: "How the U.F.A. and Rural Schools can Co-operate," written by a teacher who is also serving as local secretary.

A local secretary who has rather a trenchant pen suggests that a certain other local which has been writing the Central office rather frequently of late, "conserve their breath for the purpose of cooling their porridge." We suppose this is another war-time economy.

"It is hard to hold this local steady," says Wallace Archibald, secretary of Lochinvar, "but we are planning on a rally late this fall, for 1919 membership."

At the meeting of the Earlie local, held on September 7, the subject taken up was cattle being brought into the district, and all hay being cut, which, although benefiting the outsider, they consider is starving out the settler.



H. W. WOOD.

Trade and Tariff Board

By H. W. Wood, Pres. U.F.A.

Under this and the succeeding heading Mr. Parsons speaks of many things. He says "the time has come when the manufacturers can no longer keep silent either in their own interest, the interest of labor, or the great national interest." I cannot see any reason why they should keep silent in regard to their own interest. If labor wants to make them their spokesman in defence of labor's interest, I can see no objection, though I would much prefer to hear from labor direct.

In so far as speaking for "the great national interest" is concerned, I think a beneficiary of the protective tariff places himself in a very embarrassing position when he appoints himself spokesman for national interest. Surely if protective tariff is the only prop that keeps our nationality from collapsing, some champion who is not financially interested can be found who can and will speak for the national welfare. A jury weighs with suspicion the evidence of an interested witness. He says the tariff was not enacted in the interest of any one class. It certainly must act in the interest of one class, for Mr. Parsons himself says, a little later on, that his class could not exist without it.

As to its benefits to national welfare, there is a very great divergence of opinion between those who financially benefit by it and those who bear the burden. But if it can be demonstrated that protection is necessary to the well-being of the nation, then it becomes a national institution and should, and must be operated by the government as such. For a nationally supported industry to be operated for private gain is a national crime.

He advocates "A Trade and Tariff Board." This will be all right if said board can be properly constituted. It must be composed of big men and true, but not one of them must in any way have a financial interest in the retention of the tariff.

The people of Canada, the Canadian soldiers who are fighting for Canadian democracy, will not tolerate a national board composed of members who have a direct interest in the findings of the board. That kind of autocracy must be consigned to the scrap heap of wrecked barbarism.

He says "if it is not actually essential from a national standpoint, I say, away with the tariff." So say I. Another man once said "to hell with profits."

He says that various and sundry interests are interested in the tariff and must have a voice in considering it, but that the manufacturers would be willing to meet the western farmers and discuss this subject. I think much good can be accomplished by such meetings if all parties come together in the right spirit, and I have no serious fear that they will not.

Mr. Parsons will remember that there was a meeting of that kind at Regina, last March, but the manufacturers had no one there who could speak with authority for them, and no one else saw fit to take up the cause of protection. I hope our next meeting will be taken more seriously. A few sane and serious councils might do more good than many conflicts.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Request for Seed Grain

ACCORDING to a communication sent a few days ago to R. Fenerty, secretary of the Bickleigh Grain Growers' Association, by J. B. Musselman, "It cannot be impressed too pointedly upon the people of the dry areas in connection with this year's seed distribution that the government learned its lesson in 1914-15 and will not again permit itself to be exploited as it was at that time."

Under date of September 24, R. Fenerty, secretary of the Bickleigh G.G.A., addressed the following copy of a resolution adopted by this association on September 21:—

"Resolved, that in reference to the distribution of seed and feed, arrangements ought to be made which will enable the farmers who are in need of grain to secure the same from neighboring farmers, thus saving the cost for hauling the grain to the elevators and hauling it back again.

"Such an arrangement would make it possible for farmers to secure grain of even quality and the best obtainable; whereas, if the grain is stored in the elevators and distributed by them the result will be mixed varieties, undesirable for seed, and additional cost would be incurred—a thing to be avoided at this time.

"Let the applicant be given an order for a certain quantity of grain, to be secured from any farmer in the vicinity, the party supplying the grain to be paid by the government agent on presentation of the original order.

"Further, he it resolved that it is desirable that the municipal councils act as agents of the government in the distribution of seed and feed."

Mr. Musselman's Reply

The following is Mr. Musselman's reply: "I have your favor of September 24, containing resolution with regard to distribution of seed grain and supplies to farmers in the dried-out areas, together with your comment thereon.

"We will give both your letter and your resolution publicity and will lay your resolution before the central executive at its next meeting, which will be in the near future, and in the meantime secure all the information we can with regard to just how distribution of these commodities is to take place.

"In the winter of 1914-15 the Central Association, with the co-operation of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, made distribution of large quantities of feed oats to our various locals. At the same time also we were appealed to by large numbers of our people to investigate cases where they had been unreasonably defrauded in the distribution of seed. We still have in our office samples of what purported to be oat-chop, supplied by the earload to locals and to others in the south-western portion of the province, which contained absolutely nothing except oat-hulls and had less feeding value than chaff. Indeed, so low was the feeding value of this supposed oat chop that starving hogs would not eat it.

Investigation Made

"Most careful investigation on our part proved, however, that this fraud was perpetrated without any connivance on the part of any officials of the government, or their employees and when the attention of the government was drawn thereto a thorough investigation was made and, at least in some cases, the debt incurred for this stuff by the farmers was cancelled.

"There is, therefore, sound reason in and full justification for your contention that the work should be so organized as to give the needy farmer full opportunity to protect himself against fraud. I think, however, that we may rest assured that the federal authorities have learned how to do this work expeditiously and with very good protection of the farmers' interests. In the distribution of seed it has been found necessary to bring all the seed for which the government is to pay directly into possession of its officials. Otherwise, it is hard to see how public interests involved in the use of public funds for the payment of such seed could be fully protected.

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman
Regina, Sask.

"This work for a number of years has been carried on under A. E. Wilson, who has proven himself a broad and fair-minded man and who has no superior in his championship of fair play and square dealing and of protection of the needy farmer from exploitation from all quarters.

Will Not Again Be Exploited

"During last season the government saw fit to let Mr. Wilson handle also the distribution of feed oats, and this, I believe, was carried out largely through the co-operation of the municipal council and so far as I can learn to the full satisfaction of all parties concerned.

"There is one point which cannot be impressed too pointedly upon the people of the dry areas in connection with this year's seed distribution and that is, that the government learned its lesson in 1914-15 and will not again permit itself to be exploited as it was at that time, when many thousands of farmers applied for and secured assistance, who could have got along without the same; in some cases the pressure being brought upon the farmer by the farmer's creditors, such as implement companies and loan companies, persuading him to sell the seed and feed he had and to depend upon the government to replace the same.

"This year, it is stated, that any land which has grown its own seed, will have to find its own seed for 1919.

"This is a very important question, however, and I assure you that the Central executive will give it most careful attention."

Rutland's Grievance

The members of the Rutland local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association have a grievance. Some time ago they made application for the construction of a station at that point. They were laboring under a great disadvantage with respect to the loading of freight, as the platform of the old box car station which was located there was level with the ground, and everything in the way of freight had to be rolled up on skids into the farmers' wagons, necessitating the assistance of a number of extra men whenever they had anything heavy to handle. They were informed by the superintendent of the section, however, that the construction of a station was out of the question, but that a portable station would be placed there, and that the platform site would be changed so that freight could be more easily be handled. On arrival of the temporary station, however, it was placed alongside the other, leaving the situation worse than before, as freight has now to be carried up steep banks before it can be loaded.

After a vain attempt to have the situation remedied the matter was turned over to the Central office of the association, and a reply has just been received from the assistant general manager of western lines to the effect that the company has not sufficient men available at the present time to undertake the work. He promises, however, that the company will do everything possible to get the work under way, and asks that if any of the members of the association can suggest anyone who will be willing to undertake the contract they induce him to communicate with the superintendent of the district, Mr. J. M. McKay, of Saskatoon.

Lacks Sense of Proportion

"There are many people who appear to lack a true sense of proportion and they are not all on the outside of the Grain Growers' Association," said an official of the above organization, recently. A few days ago the Central received a communication from a local secretary, returning a booklet containing the Constitution and By-laws, with the statement, "We were not aware of the cost of such literature." We believed

that newly organized locals were furnished with such literature free."

In reply the following communication was sent: "It is our practice to furnish one copy of the constitution free to each new local and other copies are charged for at the rate of five cents each, as indicated in the price list. A great many of our members feel that they can well afford to pay for copies of the constitution and other valuable literature. They recognize that our membership fee of one dollar per year is very small indeed. I do not know of any other class organization which has so small an annual membership fee as the farmer's organization. They have an organization in one of our eastern cities, among the boys who black shoes, whose annual membership fee is \$5.00. But probably our farmers would think this was pretty high; although our association did save for the farmers of Western Canada \$100,000,000 in one year by preventing the price of wheat for the 1917 crop from being fixed at \$1.30.

"Our association can never take the place it should until the farmers really get interested in helping to promote their own organization and are willing to spend a little money to make it effective. There never was a time when there was such need for the farmers to get well organized and stand together, in order to protect their interests and to exercise their proper influence in the shaping of affairs as there is to-day."

Clergymen Join the G.G.A.

Such is the high standing of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association that many clergymen of the province are glad to lend their aid as they recognize that the association has done, and is doing, much for the cause of moral reform and to secure legislation in the interests of better social conditions.

In view of this fact a circular letter has recently been issued by H. H. McKinney, superintendent of organization, to the clergy of the province, in which attention is drawn to the fact that "All members of the clergy are eligible for membership, and already many have joined."

In thanking them for their previous assistance the letter says: "Your response was so generous and so uniform on Grain Growers' Sunday, it has occurred to us to ask your assistance with our organization work. We are endeavoring to organize a local of our association in every important centre in the province. Perhaps there is some such point in your field where there is now no active local. If so you will greatly oblige by assisting us in forming one.

"But whether you deem it advisable to join our association or not, we trust that your superior education and special qualifications as leaders may be available for the best service of the grain growers in your field."

Heward's Literary Society

Amongst those who paid a flying visit to Central, recently, was Robert Reilly, of Heward. During a brief interview he told a very interesting story of the educational work which is being done, indirectly, by the grain growers of that district, in the direction of a community spirit, a short resume of which will probably prove to be an inspiration for other districts to "go and do likewise."

Heward is one of the few places in Saskatchewan which has been able to keep alive all the winter through a real, live literary society. It not only succeeds in holding regular meetings every week, but also adopts the very sensible policy—probably largely responsible for its success—of preparing its whole winter's program at the beginning of the season.

While the Heward Literary Society is not essentially a grain growers movement, it is undertaking the educational work for which the association stands. Moreover, it is so generally and generously supported by local grain growers, that it is one of the by-products of the association. One of the most active workers is J. M. Adams, a former presi-

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dent of the Howard G.G.A., and the meetings are largely attended by the grain growers of the district. One or two debates are held each month, the balance of the program being of a more general character. The meetings are so popular that every Friday evening the hall, where they are held, is filled.

The World Status of Women

Many changes have been wrought during the last four years as a direct result of the war. Amongst the most amazing progressive movements however, is the status which women have secured in the life of the community; not only amongst the English-speaking races, but also amongst those of some of the Central Powers.

According to a recent publication, Mahomedan women, since the entry of Turkey into the war, are becoming active in the daily life of the community as well as in national affairs. Recently 300 women with men attended a great meeting in Sarajevo, to discuss the food rations of working men and their families. This is the first time Mahomedan women have appeared in public life in Bosnia. In fact these women had not even visited public places of amusement.

In Italy the growing sentiment for equal suffrage is marvellously reported; also the awakening of the Mothers of the Argentine Republic. The world all over is looking forward to "Equal rights and justice to all mankind and the women included."

Compliment to Dr. Swanson

Professor W. W. Swanson, who is always a welcome speaker at Grain Grower meetings, is achieving an international fame, as will be seen from the following article which recently appeared in The Journal of Commerce:

A correspondent writing from the office of the well-known American journal of commerce and finance, sends us the following: "I wish to congratulate you on the article, 'Germany's Economic Aims,' by W. W. Swanson, appearing in the Journal of Commerce, of August 27. It displays the deepest understanding and is the ablest presentation of the real inwardness of the war I have seen, with the possible exception of the 'Solution of the European Crisis,' by Hiram Lambert, of Belgium; a somewhat larger and more detailed presentation of the subject."

Dr. Swanson, who was for some years on the staff of Queen's University, Kingston, is now one of the professors of the University of Saskatchewan, at Saskatoon.

The Winter's Educational Work

Already the winter's educational campaign has been inaugurated, according to a communication received at the Central office of the Grain Growers' Association. The Buccleugh local held a meeting a few days ago and after the regular business had been disposed of the balance of the time was spent in a miscellaneous program, consisting of songs, violin solos, stories, etc. Following the meeting three new members were added to the roll.

Arrangements were made for another meeting when the following subject will be debated: "Resolved, that the Indian has more right to Canada than the Canadian." W. H. Trout, secretary, who forwarded the information, concludes by the suggestion that "We hope by this means to interest the members and keep them together and also to draw others into the fold and family of the organized farmers."

Red Cross Donation

Another handsome donation for Red Cross purposes is to hand from Charles Tuble, secretary of the Poplar Park Grain Growers' Association; who, under date of October 2, forwarded to the Central the sum of \$114 for this worthy object. In acknowledging the receipt of same Central desires to express its appreciation of the general interest which the various locals throughout this province have manifested in this patriotic work. The donation from the Poplar Park local has been forwarded to the Red Cross headquarters; to the credit of this association.

Co-operation throughout your organization will undoubtedly make a later operation on the association unnecessary.

Appalling Conditions Among Belgian Children

Fate of Coming Generation Rests on Relief Work.

MANY people have thought that the United States loans to Belgium have financed all the Relief Work necessary. As a matter of fact the loans provide the minimum ration to sustain life in a grown person.

The bowl of soup and two pieces of bread are totally inadequate to build bone and muscle for a growing child. The results are ghastly!

"These cases, running into hundreds of thousands of sick and defective children . . . cannot be taken care of by the general funds", writes Mr. Hoover on July 8th of this year. "There is an increasing need for funds for these cases . . . our last reports show that the soup-lines of Belgium have increased from one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half million persons . . . I wish particularly to remove any doubt as to the acceptability of contributions to the Commission for Relief in Belgium for the special purposes above indicated."

Unless the sick and starving children of Belgium are given a chance for life, Tuberculosis, Rickets and kindred ills will claim the next generation. That is Belgium's outlook.

And yet a few dollars will restore health and strength to one of these tiny sufferers. Will you open your purse and help!

If Fate had willed it that you should SEE these babies starving, you would share your all with them. Must you SEE, before you will help?

Make cheques payable and send contributions to

Belgian Relief Fund

(Registered under the War Charities Act)

112

to your Local Committee, or to

A. GOUZEE & R. T. RILEY, Joint-Treasurers

290 Garry St., Winnipeg



Before you sit down to another meal, think of the Belgian children too weak to stand in the soup-line, and give. Give generously.

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Good material—cut to fit—
strongly sewn.

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Shirts & Overalls

Made for Western Canada Farmers and grade as good as the wheat No. 1 NORTHERN

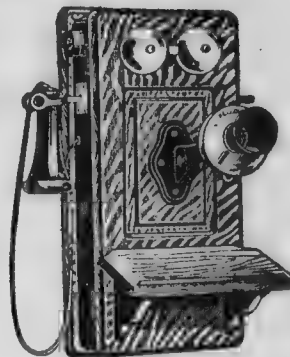
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BELGIANS



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BISHOPRIC STUCCO BOARD

is the cheapest and best background for stucco for outside walls, and for plaster for inside walls.

The thick layer of asphalt mastic prevents dampness; the stucco or plaster is held by the dove-tailed lath, while the sized sulphide fibre board holds the material firmly together, and is a non-conductor of heat and cold.

For interior work, when plaster is not desired, Bishopric Stucco Board should be used, applied with the lath to the studding and the sized fibre board ready for any class of decoration, exposed. It is easily and quickly applied without creating muss and dirt, saving lath and plaster, and about 50% of the labor cost.

If you are building or intend to remodel the house or barn, write us for descriptive and illustrated booklets, telling in detail the facts about Bishopric products. 92W

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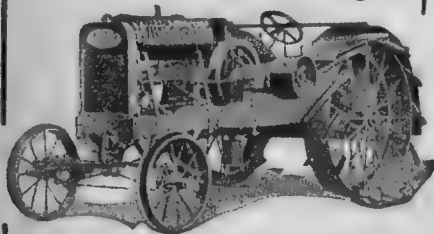
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Manitoba Grain Growers

The Rallying Point

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood

306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

AUGUST rallies the farmers to the harvest fields and they respond to the call and from early daylight till late dark they do their bit. The approach of November

rallies them again to the work of their organization and in spite of handicaps they will respond.

What is the rallying point? It is not the wonderfulness of the organization for the organization is simple and entirely unspectacular. It is not the superlative genius or magnetism of their leaders for the leaders are very ordinary mortals of like abilities and passions with the rank and file.

The rallying point is the justice of their claims and the worth of their ideal. It is soundness of principle that cements our union. And in spite of all menacing conditions and tendencies we rally round the ideals that united the founders of the movement in the early years of the century. The abolition of those elements in our economic and political fabric through which the farmer is exploited and the building up of a rural life in Western Canada which shall be intelligent, alert, morally sound and democratically alive to its duties and responsibilities. Today as never before we are called to stand by our principles. They will be severely tested in coming months. There are those who would rejoice to see us broken or divided. Loyalty to our principles will save the day. Let that ever be our rallying point.

The New Secretary

It is the pleasant duty of the secretary of the provincial association to introduce to the readers of the Manitoba page the recently appointed secretary of the Women's Section, Miss Mabel E. Finch. Some weeks ago Miss Roe, to whose devoted advocacy the Woman's Section owes a very great deal, was offered an attractive permanent position on the staff of The Guide, which, after consultation, she decided to accept. The Women's organization is glad to feel assured that they will still have Miss Roe's cordial sympathy and so far as possible her co-operation in the extension of the movement. Miss Finch, of Carman, who has been engaged as her successor, comes highly recommended. Like Miss Roe, she has been a teacher and has a wide knowledge of rural life. She will be located at the Central office, 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, where she will welcome any women workers who may from time to time be in the city. To this address all correspondence should be sent. After spending a little time becoming acquainted with the details of the office work she will take part in the fall campaign for which preparations are now being made, and will endeavor at the earliest possible moment to become personally acquainted with the local workers throughout the province. We are confident she will have the cordial and sympathetic co-operation of the women membership generally in her endeavors to serve their cause.—W.R.W.

An Ideal Fall Rally

A week or two ago the president of our local association met the secretary on his way home from town and broached the subject of a directors' meeting. Several of the members of the board had already been inquiring when it would be held. So it was arranged for Friday evening at Benson Jacobs'. Telephone notification brought a full turn out of president, vice-president, secretary and the six directors. Plans for the winter's work were taken up and it was decided to undertake fortnightly meetings, taking up the monthly topics to be announced by the provincial association at the first meeting of every month, the second meeting of every month to have as its chief feature a debate. A committee of three was appointed to draw up a series of topics for debate and to work out the list of contestants. The proposal to inaugurate a library was discussed and endorsed by a unanimous vote. A committee of three was appointed to canvass the neighborhood with a view to securing membership fees. The amount was set at one dollar but it was agreed that the proposition to be put up to each individual would be the contribution of a book and a dollar. Another committee was appointed to secure a location, and arrange details of management. Provision was made for three carloads to attend the district convention.

But the chief business of the evening was the planning of a rally meeting to open the series for the fall and winter. This meeting, held on the 23rd of October, was a splendid success and augurs well for the success of those to follow. The hall was crowded to the doors. The president opened with an address on "The Social Ideal of the Grain Growers' Movement" and was followed by the secretary, who gave an inspiring statement of the results of the summer campaign, the membership having been increased by 45 and the number of subscribers to The Guide by nearly 60. A Women's Section with an initial membership of 17, increased later to 23, was reported, and a brief address from the secretary of the section presented the objects and the plans of the women's organization. Mr. Ellison, the president of the Lincolnville local, was then introduced and gave a most inspiring address on "Making Over a Community." He dealt with the origin and progress of the community organization formed in their neighborhood, and so impressively presented its advantages that at the close of his address the meeting unanimously decided to enter upon a similar enterprise. It involves an executive committee representing five local organizations, plans for a reading room and recreation centre, an interchange of half a dozen standard magazines subscribed for on behalf of the club, an oratory and musical contest to be prepared for during the winter and held in March or April, a community singing class under a competent instructor. Committees were appointed and are now at work on these projects. The community has decided to take some interest in it.

How Do We Stand?

This is a call to you. Sometimes you are asked how many members the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has. How do you answer? Do you say off-hand and optimistically, "Oh, about 10,000." Or do you aim to err, if at all, on the side of modesty and say "Between six and seven thousand." Perhaps you promise to look it up in the Year Book when you go home. A very good idea—but you will not find it there. The truth is—and it is better to know the truth, no one in Manitoba for at least three years past has known within a thousand of how many members there are in the association. The truth is, further, that there are 140 local associations whose names appear on our lists from whom the Central office has not heard by correspondence or remittance since 1917. Does that give you a jolt? Do you begin to imagine there is a screw loose somewhere?

That is right. This article is written because the secretary needs your assistance in tightening up the screw that is loose. If you are an officer—or a member—of one of those 140 local associations, you are urged to get things moving so that within the month, every one of them will have reported to Central its membership and its officers, and remitted the proportion of membership fees required by constitution. If the association is going to make good during 1919, we must get the 1918 business cleared up, not after the year ends, but before. The secretary is writing every one of these branches this month, sending a stamped and addressed envelope for a statement of the local situation. Will you help him by seeing that the statement comes through, and thus prepare the way for a genuine balancing of accounts and a full report of the association at the end of the year.

It would not be surprising if you decided that something more might be needed than correspondence—that these branches ought to be every one visited by a representative of the association within the next three months, in order to see whether they cannot be strengthened and quickened into greater activity. The secretary believes so. That will be the problem facing the board when it meets on November 1st. But in the meantime, if every reader will do his duty, a large proportion might have their reports sent in, and be classed as in good standing.

May I say further that the ideal which Central holds regarding this is one which should appeal to every Grain Grower. It is, that at any time and every time, the Central should be able to say whenever inquiry is made how many members are in good standing, how many locals are paid up, and thus know accurately what the strength of the association is. For this we must hear from every branch at least quarterly. On our part we hope to inaugurate more effective communication from the office, and we think we can rightfully expect every branch to keep us informed, at least quarterly, of their standing and activities. And by way of a beginning—especially if you are one of the 140—write us in time to allow us to make an A1 clean up, financially and statistically before the end of the year.

Bungled Thinking

A recent writer, referring to the methods by which Canadian railroads have been built, and by which at the same time vast areas of Canadian soil were transferred to the ownership of the big corporations, makes use of the following statement:—

"There were, of course, weak points in the generous bargain these Empire builders received, but when we look back nearly 40 years, no one regrets what happened. The wealth of the individual railroad builder sinks into significance when you look at the broad results."

The writer of that kind of stuff is a bungler or worse. "No one regrets what happened!" Are we to believe that no one regrets that the financing of the Dominion for two generations has been blighted by wholesale alienation of public resources, that no one regrets that Canadian politics during all these years have been dominated by corporation influence, that no one regrets that through such conditions the public life of the Dominion has come to be regarded the world over as rotten to the core. If no one regrets such "broad results" then there is all the more need for a movement that will help our people to see clearly, and to estimate wisely and to judge rightly. May we not count on every grain grower continuing to live and labor that our Canadian people may come—every man and woman of them—to regret such results.

self and to get fully into line with the progressive movements of the time. A winter program of local sports is also under consideration, and we expect the winter of 1918-19 to be the best we have ever had. We are convinced that we have now got at least some degrees more perfectly than before, the true Grain Growers' perspective and are delighted to find our official board taking up its work as the "public welfare committee of the neighborhood."

N.B. The above narrative is frankly ideal. Geographically, the association would be very difficult to locate. But there is no reason why your local should not realize it by taking action promptly, especially if you have a board that is genuinely desirous of operating as the "public welfare committee" of the neighborhood.

District Conventions

The officers of at least three districts got together last week and arranged complete and inspiring programs for their fall conventions. A prominent feature in these programs is the active part taken by local workers. The district director will report for the progress of the work provincially, the director of the Women's Section will present a statement of the advance of their organization and the district secretary will present his official report. In each district there will be practical discussion of local organization. A very definite effort is being made to secure active participation of the younger men of the locals and these three districts promise specially good fare for those who attend.

What is your district doing? Are the various items of a full program being provided for? The provincial association has suggested dates and volunteered one speaker for each. But the success of the convention depends upon the district workers getting together and securing the speakers and making all arrangements. District directors, presidents and secretaries—it's up to you.

Meeting of Directors

At the executive meeting held last week it was decided to call a meeting of the directors, both of the Women's Section and of the General Association to be held in the Central office, 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg, on Friday, November 1, at 9 a.m.

This will be the only meeting of the boards till the close of the year and will concern itself with preparation for the annual convention and for discussing matters of vital importance regarding the future policy and administration of the movement. Every director should plan to come to Winnipeg prepared to give a full day to the earnest investigation of what the association may best do in coming months to realize its ideals and to extend its influence. Every worker in every district, in every branch, who has any suggestion, proposal or contribution of any kind which may assist that meeting in achieving all that is possible should get such into the hands of the secretary or of some one of the directors, so that it may be taken up. If the association is neglecting some phase of its work, drop a line calling attention to it. If there is some new avenue or method waiting to be utilized, bring it before the meeting. Let the directorate face the facts and then there will be reason to hope for satisfaction and for progress. Help to make the directors' meeting the most fruitful that ever was held, a meeting that will do something and get somewhere and manifest to the province "what we've got."

Loyal Grain Growers will bear in mind as they begin the financing of 1919 that the minimum membership fee for the coming year is \$2.00. The change had been in contemplation for years. It was made with a large measure of unanimity. Every one who looks at the field and at the necessities of extended operation will recognize that the work demanded the increased fee. Nobody makes a haul out of it. It is the association's exchequer and is used as economically as possible for the propagating of the cause. Definite increase of efficiency is being earnestly sought and with the new minimum it is confidently hoped that in 1919 better service than ever will be rendered to the association and to the province. The new minimum comes into operation with the opening of the new local year, December 1, 1918.



Just a Word of Advice

MARKET your grain the best way. When you plow or cultivate your field, or sow or harvest your grain, the best way sometimes costs more in money or in time. But it costs no more and is no more trouble to market your grain in the best way possible.

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Add Dollars To Dairying Profits!

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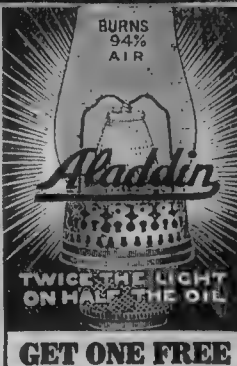
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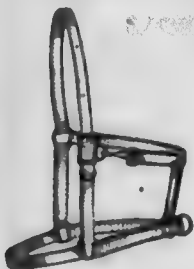
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which is made of Chrome Leather, the strongest and toughest leather known. Stronger than harness leather, just as strong as rawhide, and better than either, because it will not get hard. Not affected by water, sweat, etc. Always remains soft.

Made in 1 1/4" width, doubled and stitched, with extra heavy draw rings where shank attaches. Sent prepaid, on receipt of price, \$2.00 (or \$2.25 West of Fort William).



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Sample of Chrome Leather Sent FREE on Request

Write us for a Free Sample of this Chrome Leather stock and put it to any test you like. We'll send you a narrow thong which will bear your whole weight. You can't break it. Then remember that the Griffith Specialties mentioned above are all made of this unbreakable leather—double the thickness and three times the width of the sample we send you. Ask for FREE literature.

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1095 Sheep

Shropshires	104 rams and 28 ewes
Oxfords	54 rams and 41 ewes
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Also a few Leicester, Hampshire and Cheviot Rams

\$15 exceptionally good grade ewes and lambs from the flocks of the Western Stock Ranches, Olney, and W. D. McLennan, Airdrie.

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17 DAIRY CATTLE

3 Ayrshire Cows
3 Holstein Cows
3 Holstein Bulls

Berkshire 20 Boars and 16 Sows
Duroc-Jersey 9 Boars and 8 Sows
Also a Tamworth and a Poland-China Boar

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Horse Show Building, Victoria Park, Calgary

A splendid opportunity to inspect a large number of high quality animals and make your own selections.

Animals to be judged Tuesday afternoon, October 29th. Shipping crates supplied at a nominal rate.

Auctioneers: S. W. Paisley, Lacombe and J. W. Durno, Calgary.

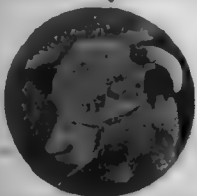
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"Bonnie Brae Belle," 40,007; Sire, "Crowned King"; Dam, "The Belle." First in Clydesdale Yearling Filly Class at Brandon Summer Show, 1918. Bred, owned and exhibited by McKirdy Bros., Napinka, Man.

Livestock

Whitewash the Stable

CLEAN quarters, free from lice and vermin, mean much to the health and comfort of the stock during the winter months. It is not necessary to have expensive buildings in order to get this. Many an old building that was dark and dirty and very unsatisfactory for housing animals has been very much improved by a coat of whitewash and by providing for more light. It is surprising what can be accomplished by the expenditure of a very little time and expense in this way. A very satisfactory wash may be made up as follows: One-half bushel of unslaked lime, slaked in warm water and strained through a fine sieve or strainer. To this add one peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water, and one pound of glue dissolved over a slow fire, add five gallons of hot water, stir the mixture well and allow to stand for a few days. The mixture is better applied hot. One pint of this wash will cover one square yard, and for best results should be applied with a brush. In case a particularly attractive job is wanted add a little coloring matter such as yellow ochre or Spanish brown.

Another method and one that requires considerably less time is to simply mix lime and water to a thin fluid; strain thoroughly, add a little crude carbolic acid, and apply with an ordinary sprayer attached to a force pump. Of course, this method is not as permanent as the first one mentioned but it can be done more frequently, and where a large surface is to be covered it is recommended.

Buying Winter Feed

The livestock farmer who now prepares for all necessary feeds during the coming winter and spring will save money in the initial purchase, and will be sure of ample feed for maintaining the productiveness and health of his animals.

The requirements of an ideal ration for any farm animal are as follows: 1. Cheapness, not necessarily per ton, but in the digestible matter contained; 2. Necessary bulk; 3. Percentage of digestible nutrients; 4. Variety; 5. Suitability to the animals and to their product; 6. Palatability; 7. Laxativeness. The experienced livestock feeder needs no explanation of any of the above points. Different classes of animals and animals of different ages require different feeds due to one or a number of the above requirements being predominant.

The cheapest and best ration for livestock must be largely home grown. This applies to all classes of stock, but par-

ticularly to cattle, horses and sheep. Special attention is drawn to the value and cheapness of the digestible nutrients of such rich and succulent farm-grown roughages as alfalfa and clover hay, ensilage and roots. However, the buying of mill feeds is more or less necessary on many farms and must be practised with the greatest care and skill if profits are desired.

What Feeds to Choose

In the purchasing of meals and grains to balance the farm-grown roughages, there are but two methods of choosing. Which of these methods the farmer uses depends altogether on the quantity, quality and variety of farm-grown feeds. If there is an abundance of well cured alfalfa or clover hay, roots and silage, then the meals purchased should be selected on the basis of total digestible nutrients, but with a scarcity of rich hay and the necessity of feeding coarse grass hay, straw and limited or poor quality silage, then meals must be selected on the basis of digestible protein. Space prevents tabulated illustrations of these points based on feeds now found on Canadian markets. However, the following statements may be easily checked by the reader to suit his local conditions, both as to available feeds and ruling prices.

Valuing standard cattle feeds now found on our markets at the following prices per ton, namely, corn, \$74; gluten feed, \$60; wheat shorts, \$40.40; wheat bran, \$35; oats, \$65; barley, \$72; linseed oil meal, \$65; choice cottonseed meal, \$65; ground elevator screenings, \$45; alfalfa hay, \$20; clover hay, \$18; timothy hay, \$20; ensilage, \$3; mangels or turnips, \$4; and taking from these prices 50 to 70 per cent. of the manurial value contained, such valuation being based on pre-war fertilizer prices, the following deduction may be made. The order of cheapness for total digestible nutrients per 100 pounds in these feeds is as follows: Silage, 54c.; clover hay, \$1.25; alfalfa hay, \$1.31; timothy hay, \$1.74; roots, \$2.30; bran, \$2.31; shorts, \$2.40; elevator screenings, \$2.91; choice cottonseed meal, \$3.14; gluten feed, \$3.22; oilcake, \$3.39; corn \$4.02; barley, \$4.24; and oats, \$4.29.

On the same basis the order for the cheapness of digestible protein per 100 pounds is as follows: Alfalfa hay, \$6.41; choice cottonseed, \$6.64; clover hay, \$8.40; linseed oil meal, \$8.75; ensilage, \$8.77; bran, \$11.27; gluten, \$12.03; shorts, \$12.40; elevator screenings, \$19.47; roots, \$21.30; timothy hay, \$28.25; oats, \$31.15; barley, \$37.46; and corn, \$45.48.

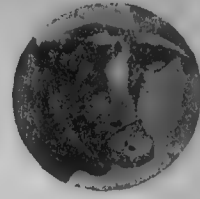
The above valuations apply particularly to the feeding of cattle. Many of

The war costs blood and treasure. The Canadians at the front are offering their lives. Canadians at home will not withhold their money, which is essential to the providing of food, clothing, arms and munitions for the men at the front. Invest in Victory Bonds.



Great Dispersion Sale

— OF —



CLYDESDALES HACKNEYS SHORTHORNS and DAIRY CATTLE

to be held

November 7, 1918 at 12 o'clock
noon

at the Farm, Golden West Balgrogan, seven miles South-West
of Calgary

This is a rare opportunity for breeders and farmers to buy the highest class of Registered Stock at their own prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE: We also offer for immediate private sale our well-known Stock Farm (the old

For Prompt Auto Service, phone City Auto Livery, M. 2830, right opposite Palliser Hotel.

Auctioneer--J. W. DURNO
Calgary, Alberta

The Offering Consists of the Following:

- 10 Registered Clydesdale Stallions, one to ten years old.
- 30 Registered Clydesdale Mares and Fillies.
- 8 Grade Clydesdale Mares and Geldings.
- 3 Registered Hackney Stallions.
- 3 Registered Hackney Mares and Fillies.
- 6 Grade Hackney Geldings.
- 3 Welsh Ponies.
- 2 Registered Shorthorn Bulls (three and one year old).
- 40 Registered Shorthorn Cows, Heifers and Calves of straight Scotch and Scotch-topped breeding.
- 4 High-grade three-year-old Shorthorn Cows.
- 20 High-class Registered Holstein Cattle, consisting of Imported Stock Bull and Cows, Heifers and Calves.

John A. Turner place) admittedly one of the finest and best equipped breeding and sale establishments in the West, only seven miles from the centre of the City of Calgary.

Catalogues will be ready about October 22. Write for one.

Remember the Date: November 7, and plan to be there. Terms cash, if not otherwise arranged.

P. M. BREDT & CO.

Box 2089, Calgary, Alberta

Registered Shorthorns

AT

Auction



There will be offered for sale by public auction at

The

Midway Sales Stables

Calgary, Alta., on Thursday, 31st October

1918, at 4 p.m.

1 aged bull, 16 cows, 5 yearling heifers
6 bull calves and 5 heifer calves

These Shorthorns are a high-class lot, and, with the best of blood behind them, should find a ready sale. Remember the date, and for further particulars apply to:—

JAS. W. DURNO, JAMES KIRBY,
Auctioneer, CALGARY. HEART LAKE, Alta.

Great Hereford Dispersion Sale

52
HEAD

46 Young Cows
and Heifers
6 Bulls

TOGETHER WITH

**350 High Grade Breeding Ewes and
12 Shetland Ponies**

At Midway Sales Stables

Calgary, Friday, November 1st, 1918

Mr. McLennan is disposing of his entire herd of Pure-bred Herefords, 46 Females, 6 Young Bulls, and also his great Herd Bull. Seldom has such a grand bunch of cattle been placed on the market for the public's valued approval. They are royally bred, rich on "Anxiety" and "Bonnie Brae" strains, crossed with "Beau Donald" blood. The surprise of the sale will be found in the grand lot of Breeding Females and Young Heifers. All are producers. They have size, conformation, character and ancestry, which combine all the attributes which go to make the breeding matron. Breeding Females are well on in Calf to one of Alberta's best show and breeding Bulls.

For High-class Herefords attend this sale. The offering of Sheep is a very select bunch. The Shetlands are typy, and from imported stock.

Remember the date, **November 1, 1918.** Reduced railway rates to Calgary.

For Catalogues Apply

W. D. McLENNAN,
Owner,
Airdrie, Alberta.

J. W. DURNO,
Auctioneer,
Calgary, Alberta.

When you need more capacity —
Which would you rather
pay for?

SOONER or later in these times of change you are up against the problem of an increase in capacity for skimming. Which would you rather pay for—a whole new separator, or a new bowl and fittings only? With other machines you must buy another entire new machine to increase capacity. The day you get your

Renfrew

MADE IN
CANADA



you can forget your capacity troubles; increase your herd and you simply send for larger bowl and fittings, returning old bowl. You pay the difference between the sizes. The one frame does for all capacities.

The change of capacity is not accomplished by merely changing the skimmer. On the contrary, our new patented interchangeable bowl casing permits bowl to be changed completely. Each bowl is proper capacity for the work it has to do, not a makeshift.

This interchangeable capacity feature, in perfected form, is obtainable only in the Renfrew. It is making a hit with dairymen. Alone it would make a big appeal, but the Renfrew also gets quality butter fat and more of it than others. This is due to its exclusive curved-wing centerpiece and wide open bowl. The Renfrew saves all but 1/10 of a pound, less than 7 cents worth lost in 1000 lbs. of milk skimmed. It runs easy and is the easiest machine of all to clean.

All these big features mean both convenience and real gold dollars saved right along. The Renfrew catalogue explains all; besides, it gives Government Dairy Schools' tests proving close skimming. Write for it to-day.

**COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY
LIMITED**

Winnipeg Regina Calgary Saskatoon

51

To change capacity you
do not have to buy a new
machine—just
this part.



Interchangeable
Bowl and Spindle

the above feeds are quite unsuitable for other classes of stock and the percentage of digestibility also would vary proportionately. This, however, serves as an example of the method of selection. Special attention is drawn to the value of elevator screenings in the feeding of growing pigs and to the fact that corn at present price, if available, is slightly cheaper than barley for finishing hogs.

Only standard feeds have been mentioned, but there are many compounded meals on Canadian markets which may possibly be purchased more cheaply than many of the standard meals or grains, both as to price per ton or price per hundred pounds of digestible protein or total digestible nutrients.—E. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman.

Influence of Grinding

There is considerable difference of opinion amongst good feeders regarding the value of grinding grain for farm animals. The value of the grain is enhanced in two ways by grinding. It makes it more digestible and in some cases more palatable. According to experiments re comparative digestibility of whole and ground grain it was found that grinding increased the digestibility of oats from 3.3 to 14 per cent. for horses. In the case of ruminants the value of ground grain is not so marked, especially is this true with sheep. So far as palatability is concerned, horses apparently relish whole oats equally as well as when chopped. With colts and aged horses where quite often the mastication is not perfect there is little question that chopping oats is to be recommended. The profitableness of grinding grain depends in part at least upon the relation of the cost of grinding to the loss of nutritive material from not grinding. If the cost of grinding amounts to one-tenth to one-twelfth the value of the grain the economy of grinding it is doubtful.

Blackleg

Blackleg is a disease that affects cattle. In North Dakota most of the cases have been west of the Missouri river and usually on hilly land, but cases have occurred even in the Red River valley, but only in the last few years.

The first indication of it is depression, loss of appetite, a failure to ruminate and a high fever. The breathing becomes rapid, the animal moves with difficulty and lays down often. In a few hours swellings appear under the skin, and in 12 hours the animal may become paralytic. The muscles of the affected quarters become dark brown or black.

Blackleg is caused by a germ found in the soil in some sections. These germs get through the skin by way of scratches, pricks of thorns, stubble beards and penetrating foreign bodies which may puncture the skin. Cattle between six months and two years are the most susceptible. The disease does not usually spread from animal to animal, but the germs from the sick or dead animal get into the soil and from the soil to another animal. For this reason the dead animal should be burned or buried (at least six feet deep) and quick lime sprinkled over it. In case of burning it must be done thoroughly, then disinfect thoroughly.

The cattle can be vaccinated against blackleg. The Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture furnishes this vaccine free. Where blackleg is known to have occurred all cattle should be vaccinated.—N.D.A.C.

The Hampshire Down Sheep

Continued from Page 10

value of fleece, strength and vigor of lambs, quick development and fitness for market, motherly qualities of ewes, docility and prepotency when crossed on other breeds or common stock, it may well be doubted whether an equal to the Hampshire can be found today on the face of the earth. We think not. They have been brought to the U.S. in considerable numbers and found most admirably adapted to our needs. The American Hampshire Sheep Association was organized in 1889, and for a few years made seemingly but slow progress, but in later years it has gone on to the fore front by leaps and bounds until in the year 1916, the last year in which we have statistics, the demand had grown so great that more Hampshires were imported into the U.S. than of all other breeds combined, not only more, but more than three times as many as all others combined. What farther comment is needed as to their popularity or value?

Vol. I of the American Flock Book contained 65 pages, all told. Vol. XV, has about 820 pages closely printed and replete with pedigrees of the aristocrats, handsome photo's and information relative to the breed. The officers of the organization are as follows: President, Robert Blastock, Donerail, Ky.; vice-president, E. J. Hagenbarth, Spencer, Ida.; vice-president, H. W. McLaughlin, Raphine, Va.; vice-president, W. E. Renk, Sun Prairie, Wis.; vice-president Frank Sherwood, Shelbyville, Mo.; sec. treas., Comfort A. Tyler, 36 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

They believe in all legitimate advertising, have spent hundreds of dollars in newspaper and other advertisements. Issued printed matter galore that is free for the asking, and have plenty of money in the treasury to accomplish what they set out to do. Probably no other breed of sheep on the face of the earth has made such rapid strides toward popularity during the last five years as the Hamps., and all the time "There is a reason."

A Reliable Road Motor

My experience with various means of locomotion on the country highways may possibly interest some of your readers. I consider, after due experience, the horse to be the most marvelous motor invented and think his running gear very admirable. While I do not care to work him at his extreme speed and find that he steers a little uncertainly as yet, still I think him an astonishing advance over the ordinary internal combustion engine, and even more dependable than is steam.

I have owned and driven six machines of my own and have tried a good many others. For rapid work with large loads and hot days and good roads give me the big gasoline car. It is a success, and it does not sweat or get weary un-



"Gay Lad 10th,"
Champion Bull at Calgary,
1910.

Willow Springs Ranch

Canada's Premier Hereford Herd

700 Head of Pure-breds, headed by "Gay Lad 10th," "Gay Lad 40th," "Fairfax Perfection," and other noted herd headers.

Special Offering A number of one and two-year-old Bulls and Heifers. Come and look them over. Prices Reasonable.

FRANK COLLICUT, 836 11th Ave. W, CALGARY, Alta.

Ranch at Crossfield, Alta. **JOHN BLISS, Herdsman.**

PROLIFIC BERKSHIRES

"Robhoods Champion 2nd," our herd boar, combines the blood of such famous boars as "Masterpiece," "Rival Lord Premier" (sold at public auction for \$4,025), "Baron Duke, Jr.," and "Star Value" (sold for \$4,000 at private sale).

Three litters, sired by "Robhoods Champion 2nd," shown by us at the recent Alberta Summer Fairs won first, second and third at Calgary, first and second at Edmonton, and first, second and third at Medicine Hat and at Lethbridge.

We still have for sale at \$50 each a few young boars and sows from these and other large litters.

Address all Enquiries to:—

Canada Land and Irrigation Co. Ltd., Medicine Hat, Alta.

J. W. DURNO, Livestock Auctioneer

MIDWAY SALES STABLES, CALGARY, ALTA.

Have a wide connection among breeders throughout Western Canada. Specialize in selling pure-bred stock. If you are arranging a sale write me early for dates, as I sell nearly every day in the year. Rates reasonable. Satisfaction assured. Horses for sale privately, or by auction. Sales: MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

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"Byron Fairfax Jr.," 25471; Sire, "Byron Fairfax"; Dam, "Miss Rupert 2nd." Hereford bull, a prize-winner at Brandon and Regina Fairs last summer. Owned and exhibited by Jas. J. Moffat, Carroll, Man.

THE BEST LINIMENT

OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For — It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises, or the Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Boils, Corns and Bunions. CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

A Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for
Sore Throat
Chest Cold
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Sprains
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Sore Lungs
Rheumatism
and all Stiff Joints

REMOVES THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENS MUSCLES
Cornhill, Tex.—“One bottle Gombault's Balsam did my rheumatism more good than \$120.00 paid in doctor's bills.”
OTTO A. BEYER.
Price \$1.75 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by us express prepaid. Write for Booklet R.
The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder.
10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write—draw plainly.
Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops pain and inflammation. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Liberal Trial Bottle for 10c in stamps.
W.F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 495 Lyons Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

Shropshires and Oxfords
SPECIAL OFFERING OF HIGH-CLASS STOCK
15 Shearling Shropshire Ewes, 5 Shropshire Ram Lambs, 10 Shearling Oxford Rams, 4 Shearling Oxford Ewes. Farm in town.
W. A. MCKINNON, A RANCH, OLDS, ALTA.

SHROPSHIRE
40 RAMS FOR SALE
25 SHEARLINGS, each \$35.00
15 LAMBS, each \$25.00
Place your order early.
JOHN R. HUME
Abergeildie Stock Farm, SOURIS, Man.

Oxfords For Sale
A splendid lot of Registered Oxford Down Eam Lambs. Also Rams, one and two shears.
ANDREW GRAHAM
ROLAND MAN.
PHONE CARMAN EXCHANGE

LAKEVIEW STOCK FARM
AYRESHIRE FOR SALE
I have for immediate sale the three-year-old prize-winning bull, “Lakeview Planet,” winner of first prize at all the Western fairs this summer. Also five bull calves of the best breeding, one of them ready for service. Females all ages. Enquiries invited.
ROWLAND NESS, DOWNTON, ALTA.

FOR SALE—Long Improved English Berkshires
Early Spring Bows and Bows, the nicest bunch of stuff I ever raised. \$20 up. Write soon and get your choice.
CHAS. W. WEAVER, Delorsine, Man.

less your engine gets crazy or your tires explode. It has always seemed to me that the horse is an awkward, scaring, senseless, dirty brute and that I would never have any use for one. I thought that until a desire for quiet and peace drove me to buy my little place at Stillbrook. Then I bought my first horse. She is a clipper-built female rated at one-horse power, but really working up to about six or eight in the mud or on a hill. Her engine works automatically and there is but one lever to throw on power or speed; it costs from a quarter to a dollar to replace this lever, and there is the brake and steering gear in one piece. One can work her and think of other things at the same time.

A Hay-Burning Motor

I never realized until I got this motor—I call her the Morgan Clipper—how much of my life had been devoted to studying machines. Now I have time and opportunity to think as I ride along. My Clipper burns hay, which is always at hand and is cheap. She can be trundled out into the front yard and there she can fill up her tank in an hour and incidentally help the looks of things, and then she is good for a ten-mile spin, and no fear of her tank running dry, or if it did, no matter, there is more grass or grain anywhere along the highway. So much for fuel. I find in the matter of gears the Clipper is built marvelously. I have never had her apart to examine her gears, but she attends to oiling them herself and when they get a bit hot she turns off the power and slows down, which the infernal engines I have used heretofore never did.

Last week I had started her going and had run her ten miles in the morning and run her into a garage where a man filled her tank with hay for a quarter, and I went into town in a trolley to attend to business. On my way home the rain certainly poured about right and soon all the country was flooded with sheets of water. I remembered with relief that water would not stop my Morgan engine so I took her out and started on my homeward way. It was very dark and the road very badly washed, some bridges in bad order and one clear washed away. That Morgan Clipper engine ran right through it all, sometimes so deep that the water came up to her running gears, and never missed a spark, and when we came to a bad bridge she slowed up of her own accord and prospected the way and finally came on across when she was satisfied that it was safe.

A Self-Steering Device

I own that I did not know what to do, so I let the levers and lines all loose and let her bring me home through the mud and water and darkness. When at last in safety I saw the lights at Stillbrook it came over me all at once. “Why, here is the most marvelous engine ever invented by God or man; it is an engine that thinks; it thinks while you sleep; it is cheap enough for anyone to own one; it is beautiful; it is not noisy; does not infringe upon the rights of the neighbors and it lets a man ride behind it and see what sort of a world God has made about him.”

Then when Lucy came out to meet me she seemed so calm and unworried. “Were you not afraid for me?” I asked. And she replied: “No, not with the Morgan Clipper. If you had been out with any of your old machines I would have been sick before this worrying about you.”

I wish you would call attention to the advantage of the horse for tractile power and moderate but sufficient speed in suburban and country places. I am planning to start a small factory for more of these Morgan Clippers. I have an ideal hillside set with fuel—good grass with daisies in it. My children love to play with the Clipper.

Remember though that having a brain and mind of its own the horse needs always a restraining hand. The gentlest horse may take unexpected fright and run, or shy; unless held by a firm rein grave injury may result. Suburbanite.

Buy Sheep Now

For the past three or four years the farmers who keep sheep have made very large profits. The price of wool is at least five or six times as high as

Choice Aberdeen-Angus FOR SALE

Fourteen head of Aberdeen-Angus of the choicest breeding, comprising Cows, Calves, Heifers, and Stock Bull. Write for further particulars or come and see this stock for yourself.

D. RUSE

Grandview Farm

Bradwardine, Man.

Romney-Rambouillet

The Sheep that made New Zealand famous

Excels in wool, mutton and constitution. Suitable for range and farms. Bred from New Zealand and English Romney rams, crossed on Rambouillet ewes. Our wool was graded fine medium, and sold for 78½ cents per pound, the highest-priced wool in Canada.

We have on hand 600 rams for sale, consisting of lambs and one- and two-year-olds.

R. C. Harvey, LETHBRIDGE ALBERTA

Write or Phone J. PATRICK, Sales Manager, Lethbridge, Alta.
C/o Alexandra Hotel.

100 PERCHERONS 100

Herd headed by the Champion “LORD NELSON,” 118170. Mares and Young Stallions always for sale, many of show-yard calibre. Shorthorns too.

A. H. WHITE, Address either BOTTINEAU, N. Dak., or KRAMER, N. Dak.

40 Head SHORTHORNS for Sale

We have for immediate sale 40 Head of Choice Registered Shorthorns—young cows and heifers, bred to good bulls, and all in splendid condition—mostly due to calve in March. Reason for sale, disposed of my present ranch, moving to new location with less range.

Will be sold in numbers to suit purchaser. Priced right.

Phone 313

W. C. RICHARD, Airdrie, Alta.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

Herd Headed by the Two Great Bulls:—

“OAK BLUFF HERO,” by Imp. “Oakland Star,” and “WILLOW RIDGE MARQUIS,” by Imp. “Gainford Marquis.”

Bulls, Cows, and Heifers always for sale at most reasonable prices. Special offering at present in bulls from nine months to two years old. Pay the farm a visit. Farm ten miles south-west Calgary, on Priddis' trail. Stock shipped from Calgary, C.P.R., C.N.R., or G.T.P.

NORMAN HARRISON

Priddis, Alta.

Sheep Breeders! ATTENTION !!

The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited have opened a Western Branch, with an office in Calgary, Alberta, which will be under the control of the directors for the four western provinces. We have for sale: EWES, both pure-breds and grades, of all ages, also pure-bred and grade RAMS of all ages.

We solicit on consignment the handling of your Sheep, Wool and Hides. We are prepared to purchase for prospective customers any class or breed of sheep required, and to guarantee ages are as represented. We will furnish Baled Hay, Feed Oats and Barley by the carload, as well as all other Breeders' Supplies. We advise prospective customers to file their requirements in the way of Breeding Ewes, Rams, Feeders, Lambs, Feed and other Breeders' Supplies at the earliest possible date.

Write us for any information you may wish. Breeders—Support Co-operation.

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Address: Corner Second Avenue and Sixth Street West, CALGARY, ALBERTA.
P.O. Drawer 165, CALGARY. Telephone: M. 1514.

Uphill Stock Farm Offers for Sale

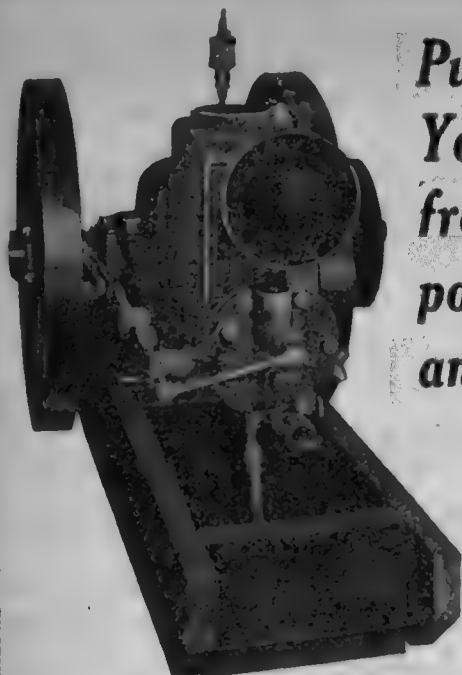
Leicester Ram, Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine; 8 Shorthorn Bulls, 12 to 18 months old; also young Cows with Calves at foot. All at popular prices.

JOHN STRACHAN
POPE, MAN. Phone, Hamiota 552.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Herd Bull, “Marshall of Glencarnock,” by “Eversux of Glencarnock.” I have for sale a number of good breeding females, all ages, bred to the above bull. A good opportunity for any one starting in pure-bred Angus. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited. Farm two miles from town. A. E. NOAD, Olds, Alta.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



Purchase Your Engine from the Stand- point of Quality and Economy

If you are an engine expert you will buy an engine depending on your own examination or from specifications. If you need an engine and know nothing of the finer points you will rely on the company that you buy from—in either case you will find the

U.G.G. 3-horse Kerosene Engine is most Economical

because it is built with the actual hard farm uses in mind—built in a way that practically eliminates repair parts—built to burn Kerosene under all loads.

The three-horse U.G.G. is the most popular size—it has sufficient power to run all the usual light farm machinery. E-51 three-horse Kerosene engine, Webster Magneto, weight 625 pounds, Winnipeg, \$118.90; Regina, \$119.50; Saskatoon, \$120.00; Calgary, \$121.35.

Examine catalog for complete details, or write for a special folder.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.
WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY

VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers and Breeders of Pure-Bred Clydesdales, Percherons and Belgians. We always have some good stallions on hand and our prices are reasonable. We sell more than twice as many stallions as any other dealer in Canada and our customers do our advertising.

VANSTONE & ROGERS NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.

Pure-bred Sheep and Swine for Sale

On account of limited range, shortage of feed, and serious losses from Coyotes, I am forced to reduce my holdings of Sheep and Swine. Special prices for the next 30 days. 20 Registered SHROPSHIRE and OXFORD RAMS. 100 Registered SHROPSHIRE and OXFORD EWES, all ages. Shropshire Ram, American and Canadian Champion, and Ewe a well-known winner at all the Western Summer Fairs, also a number of prize-winning American Ewes. The OXFORDS are of the same high quality.

BERKSHIRES.—Sows ready to farrow. Bred to "Ames Rival," 143, brother to World's Champion Berkshire Boars, six to 12 weeks old, by same sire. This is the finest lot of hogs I ever raised. All show stock.

HOLSTEIN CALVES, both sexes from tested cows. Write me early.

WM. GILBERT, Sunnybrook Stock Farm, STONY PLAIN, ALTA.

FARM LANDS And their Relation to Trusteeships

THE undernamed Company has assets in its hands for realization, which belong to estates under its care, and which must be sold to enable these estates to be wound up.

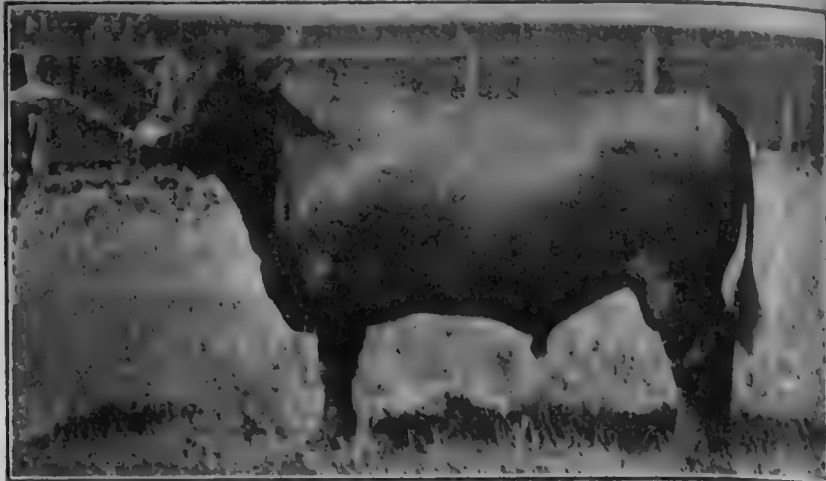
Send for Lists, particularly those dealing with lands, improved and unimproved, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, showing location, prices and terms. There are many bargains to be had and our lists are sent FREE.

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY

Trustees—Executors. 346 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

Capital, \$1,000,000. Reserve, \$600,000.

Branches: SASKATOON, LETHBRIDGE, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER.



"Musgoose 29th." Junior Yearling Aberdeen-Angus Bull. First in his class at Saskatoon Summer Fair, 1918. Owned and exhibited by E. C. Woods, Warman, Sask.

it was before the war broke out; and there is every reason to believe that even after the war has closed there will still be a good wool market for some time to come. One reason for this is that the war has been on so magnificent a scale that it will mean a long period of khaki wearing before all men are re-established in the pursuits of peace. Together with this is the awful slaughter of European flocks, which were a considerable factor in wool growing.

In the West different farmers have wintered young wethers over on the profits from the increase in weight and the next spring's wool clip. On the other hand, some farmers who are overstocked with breeding females have to sell some of them, and these sometimes go to the market just at the time when they would be the very best kind of buying for the other farmers of the neighborhood.

Right now this is going on to some extent. This is the best time of year to begin a flock by buying a few young ewes.

Difficult Churning

Difficulty in churning is often experienced when only one cow is milked, and that one a stripper. It never occurs when using cream from fresh cows. The cream churns hard because it contains more curd than the fresh cow's milk, and the fat is harder. The trouble has no connection with failure to supply salt or with the character of the feed given the animal.

The first thing to do is to make certain the cream is not too thin and that the temperature is right. Having these conditions right does not always remedy the trouble. In bad cases there is no practical remedy, especially when the milk all comes from one cow. A cow that is producing milk giving rise to this trouble had better be dried up as soon as she has been in milk ten months or more. Adding cream from a fresh cow will generally cause the cream from both to churn if not too thin and the temperature is right.

Silage for Winter Feed

With silage in the ration, dairy cattle can be kept in the condition of health common to animals on pasture. The

digestive system of a cow is well suited for the utilization of large quantities of green grasses and other coarse succulent material. Silage is palatable, and no other feed will combine so well with dry hay and a little grain to produce maximum, economical results.

The preservation of the mature corn crop or the saving of one which for any reason must be harvested before maturity by placing it in silos is deservedly increasing in popularity. About 40 per cent. of the total food material in the corn plant is in the stalks and leaves. When only the ears are harvested nearly one-half of the crop is lost; on the other hand when the crop is put into the silo the losses are very small. When drought, frost, or insects attack a field of corn before it is ripe the entire crop may be lost unless a silo is at hand in which to preserve it.

Saskatchewan Livestock Status

The figures on livestock, collected by the bureau of statistics of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture, show a satisfactory increase over the figures of last year. They are as follows:—

	1918	1917
Horses:—		
Stallions	13,624	13,486
Mares	400,786	352,199
Geldings	383,377	360,640
Colts and Fillies	192,222	153,976
Mules	10,067	8,371
Total (horses and mules)	1,000,076	888,672
Cattle:—		
Bulls	20,600	17,977
Milch Cows	352,989	354,403
Calves	332,040	283,371
Steers	131,943	129,787
All other cattle	441,759	426,452
Total (cattle)	1,279,331	1,211,929
Sheep	134,177	127,892
Swine	521,240	573,938

Sale and Show Directory

October 30.—Alberta Sheep Breeder's Association, pure-bred rams and ewes, Calgary, Alta.

November 1.—W. D. McLennan, Hereford cattle, light grade sheep and Shetland ponies at Calgary, Alta.

November 7.—P. M. Bredt and Co., Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn and Holstein cattle, at Calgary, Alta.



A Chip Off the Old Block. Photographed on the farm of A. Ridgwell, Rosetown, Sask.



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A small house or barn usually makes a carload. If you do not need that much make up a club order with your neighbors. We allow inspection before payment. WRITE TO-DAY FOR PRICE LIST OR SEND YOUR BILL FOR DELIVERED PRICE.



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SHEEP

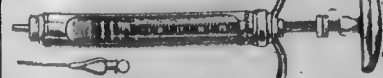
Good Young Grade Shropshire, Oxford, Suffolk and White-faced Breeding Ewes for Sale, in lots to suit. These Sheep are in fine condition and will make good money. Phone, write or call.

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10 Dose Vial, postpaid	\$2.00
50 " " " "	\$8.00
100 " " " "	\$15.00



Filtrate Syringe complete with needles \$3.50
Blackleg Pellets Lederle 10 dose \$1.00
Blackleg Pellets Lederle 50 dose \$4.50
Pellet Injector \$1.25
Write for our catalogue of Stockmen's Supplies.

WIRE US FOR QUICK SERVICE

Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders' Supply Co.
Dep't. 6., 281 James St., Winnipeg.

In Livestock Circles

P. M. Bredt's Offerings

Heading the list of Clydesdales which will be offered at the dispersion sale of P. M. Bredt & Company, Calgary, is "Punctuality" (Imp.) (9910), a handsome, big, upstanding horse of superb quality.

"Grandview Pride" (18732) is an exceptionally big three-year-old stallion, with great feet and legs and good action. His breeding traces back on the sire's side to "Hiawatha" and on the dam's side to "Prince of Wales." Both sire and dam are imported.

"Heather King" (18641), two years old, combines quality with substance. He has very good feet and legs and stylish close action. His breeding is highly desirable.

"Gunner George" (19441), also two years old, promises to develop into a very big stallion, combining great size with wonderful quality. His breeding is of the very best, having for sire the great "Baron Ian."

"Concrete" (Imp.) (19660) is a young stallion showing size and substance as well as great quality. He was imported late last fall and when shown last December at Guelph as yearling colt he easily won first in his class.

"Fyvrie Peer 2nd" (20620) is an extra good big quality stallion of great promise. His action is true and straight and he stands on the best of feet and legs. His breeding cannot be excelled.

Among the females that will be offered are:

"Lauriston May Queen" (35220) is a wonderful big upstanding filly, fit to win in any company.

"Golden West Blossom" (41046) is without doubt the best yearling filly we have ever offered for sale. She is a granddaughter of the great "Baron's Pride."

"Brampton Nellie Scott" (38115) is a very big two-year-old filly of great promise. Her breeding as well as her individuality is of outstanding merit.

"Marathon Belle" (35377) is an exceptionally good three-year-old filly that has the making of a wonderful brood mare. Her breeding is A1.

"Miss Mamaluke" (40446) is a big upstanding three-year-old filly that should please the most critical buyer. She has wonderful legs and feet and moves straight and close.

"Mamma's Gem" (40634) is another of the many young promising big mares that combines great individuality with the very best of breeding.

"Miss Hazel" (36041) is a three-year-old filly of exceptional merit, both individually and in breeding. She is the best three-year-old filly we ever have owned.

"Lola Pride" (41045) is a wonderful big substantial yearling filly, with great prospects to develop into a big wonderful show mare. She was second in her class at the last Calgary Summer Exhibition in strong competition.

Most of the three-year-old, and older mares are served by such sires as "Punctuality," "Northern Star" (Imp.) (a very good son of the great "Baron of Buchlyvie"), "Concrete" (Imp.), and others.

The Shorthorns consist of 42 head—two bulls and 40 cows, heifers and calves, of straight Scotch and Scotch-topped breeding. They represent such families as "Duchess of Gloster," "Marr Flora," "Marr Rachel," "Blanche Maid," "Nonpareil," "Mina," "Claret," etc. The sires include such famous bulls as "Butterfly King," "Village Gloster," "Rosewood Sultan," "Broadhooks Golden Fame," "Oak Bluff Hero," "Opportunity," etc. Practically all the animals are young and in the best of breeding condition. The calves that are sold in this lot are sired by the straight Scotch-bred bull "Lord Broadhooks."

The holsteins offered will include about 15 head of high-class registered holstein cattle, consisting of one imported stock bull; and cows, heifers and calves. Special mention should be made of the great stock bull—(Imported) "Sir Beatrice Korndyke." He is individually, as well as in breeding, one of the best Holstein bulls in the West. Extended pedigree of this wonderful bull will be gladly furnished at time of sale. The cows that are offered for sale are all of the heavy bodied true milking kind, and are tracing back to the very best sires of their time. Most of the calves and heifers are sired by the imported stock bull and the most of the cows are again in calf to the same bull.

In hackneys, P. M. Bredt & Co. are offering their famous "Scotsman" (Imp.), by the great "Mathias." "Scotsman" is the undefeated grand champion of many Western shows. There are also two very good mares, "Dixie" (992) and "Ruth" (126), in the sale, and one yearling filly and two yearling stallions all sired by the great "Scotsman."

Three very nice Welsh ponies, six grade Hackney geldings and 8 grade Clydesdale mares and geldings will also be offered.

Copford Ayrshires

Five miles south-east of Pense, Sask., at the farm of F. H. O. Harrison, is to be found the Copford herd of Ayrshires, established 12 years ago. The foundation cows were purchased from R. R. Ness, of Quebec, and Pope, of Regina, and by the use of good bulls Mr. Harrison has developed a good useful herd now numbering over 25 head. Although no official testing has been done there are a number of cows in the herd that would easily qualify.

One of the really good females is "Terasina," a cow possessing Ayrshire type combined with dairy quality and a good breeding heifer to boot. In bulls there is a well-developed masculine bull, "Copford Benoni," second prize at Regina Summer Fair, 1918. He is rising two years old, and is from a dam that has been producing 50 pounds of milk for the first five months of the lactation period. There is also a yearling bull sired by the same bull and a



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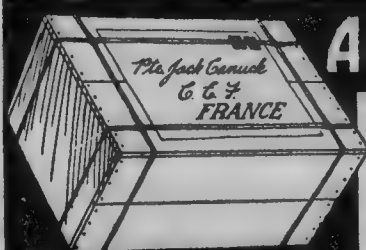
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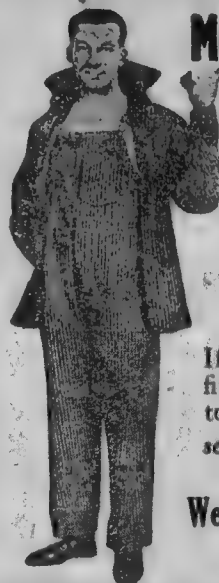
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MASTER MECHANIC OVERALLS

Skillfully made from the highest grade materials, specially durable for long wear. Well-fitting, comfortable and convenient.

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Increase cost of raw materials and labor, forces us to raise the price of Melrose Baking Powder. The only alternative would be to lower the quality—this we will not do. Melrose Baking Powder is 45 per cent. stronger than Government Standard. We know the housewives of Western Canada would rather pay a little more to have the same high quality always.

You have a chance yet, however, to stock up with Melrose—the new price doesn't go into effect until November 1st.

REMEMBER—Food baked with Melrose is odorless and won't turn yellow. Cakes won't "fall" when oven door is opened if Melrose is used. Good grocers sell Melrose.

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NETS
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A pocket size handbook that is used by trappers all over Canada. It is well illustrated and contains 96 pages, English or French, tells about the habits of Canadian fur bearing animals—how and where to catch them, best style of traps to use for the different animals, kind of bait, and a lot of other useful information. The regular selling price of this book is 50c. but if you are interested in trapping, we will gladly send you a copy **FREE FOR THE ASKING.**

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Fall 1918 Edition, 32 pages fully illustrated—full of good bargains in Rifles—Shotguns—Traps—Animal Bait—Fishing Tackle—Nets and Netting—Headlights—Shoe Packs—Compasses—Hunting Knives—Collapsible Stoves and all the necessary equipment for Trappers, Hunters and Sportsmen. It will pay any Hunter, Trapper or Sportsman to send for this Catalog at once. It is **FREE FOR THE ASKING.**

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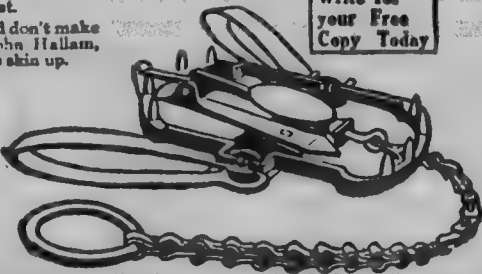
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Got Gophers?

Kill-Em-Quick

Gophers killed now won't injure next year's crops. Use

KILL-EM-QUICK

grandson of one of the Ness cows. A type bull, a few months old, that should develop into a good herd header is also included in the herd. The dam of this calf is a real good producer and was good enough to win the junior championship at the Dominion Exhibition at Regina in 1911.

In addition to the bulls mentioned the owner of Copford farm has 12 heifers ranging in age from a few months up to two years, all grand daughters of "Holland Masterpiece." One of these that should develop into something good is "Master Mist." She won third in the senior yearling class at Regina this summer and is from one of the good matrons in the herd. Another heifer that is deserving of special mention is a daughter of "Tera-ma," a good, straight, well grown calf, and still another is the second prize heifer in the junior calf class at the Regina Summer Fair. All the heifers of breeding age have been bred to "Redpath Rose King," the present herd bull that Mr. Harrison secured from R. Ballantyne, of Stratford, Ontario.

Alberta Winter Fair

The Alberta Winter Fair will be held by the Alberta Livestock Associations, Calgary, December 10 to 13. The prize list includes classes for beef cattle, sheep and swine, and an especially attractive list of prizes for girls' and boys', including the Baby Beef Competition for steers, the Canadian Heifer Competition for animals born in 1917, and an Alberta Lamb Competition for lambs born this year. Total prizes of \$2,771 are offered in the girls' and boys' classes. Animals do not require to be the property of the exhibitor in these classes, but must have been fed and cared for by exhibitors beginning the first of September last. Entries for the Fair close on November 26.

The development of auction sales of beef cattle during the past few years at the Alberta Winter Fair has been the surprise of those who have witnessed their growth. All sales held at Victoria Park, during the forthcoming Winter Fair, will be held under the auspices of the Alberta Livestock Associations, and judging from the splendid list of entries already promised from the best herds in the province, we look for the forthcoming sales to be the largest yet held in Calgary. The entries will include Short-horns, Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus of exceptional merit, and transportation for the animals entered in this sale will be provided for the same nominal rate as the Spring bull sales held by the association. The association will also load the animals on the cars for the purchasers. The entries for the sale close on November 11.

Entry forms are now ready, and official catalogues may be obtained shortly after entries close by writing E. L. Richardson, secretary and managing director, Alberta Livestock Associations, Calgary.

Livestock Sale at Calgary

The annual auction sale of dairy cattle, sheep and swine, to be held by the Alberta Livestock Associations in the Horse Show Building, Calgary, October 30 and 31, will be the largest event of its kind held by the associations. The offering will include 1,095 sheep, 17 dairy cattle and 55 hogs. The sheep entries include 104 Shropshire rams and 25 ewes, 54 Oxford rams and 41 ewes, 36 Suffolk rams and 8 ewes, also a few Leicester, Hampshire and Cheviot rams. The Western Stock Ranches, Ltd., Cluny, and W. D. McLennan, of Airdrie, have made an entry of 815 specially selected grade ewes and ewe lambs. There will be a few Scotch Bearded Sheep Dogs also offered. The sheep sale will commence on the morning of October 30.

On Thursday morning, October 31, three Ayrshire cows, six Holstein cows and eight Holstein bulls of excellent quality will be offered. Immediately after the dairy cattle sale the swine entries will be offered. These include 20 Berkshire boars and 16 sows, nine Duroc Jersey boars and eight sows, also a Tamworth and a Poland-China boar. The animals to be sold will be judged on the afternoon of October 29. S. W. Paisley, of Lacombe, and J. W. Burno, of Calgary, will do the selling. Catalogues of entries may be obtained by writing E. L. Richardson, Secretary of the Alberta Livestock Associations, Calgary.

On October 3, a load of Shorthorn yearling steers sold on the Chicago market at \$19.50 per cwt., a record price for that market. The steers averaged 1,017 pounds, and were bought for the Nagle Packing Company, New York City.

Livestock and Feed

The Guide is in receipt of letters from farmers who, on account of scarcity of feed are anxious to dispose of surplus stock. Others, more favorably situated, have more feed than they can utilize and would be willing to take stock either at so much per head, or on a share basis. In order to assist this situation the Guide will publish free of charge, announcements of both such cases. The following letters have been received recently:—

Regnault Bros., Herribourg, Sask., have surplus hay and good straw to feed about 50 head of cattle this winter. Write them re terms.

Lynn Bloom, Hardisty, Alta., has 50 tons of baled upland prairie hay for sale.

John and A. G. Lawrence, Buffalo Lakes, Alta., near Grande Prairie, are prepared to feed two car loads of cattle this winter or dispose of 100 tons of feed.

Thos. S. McLean, Burnbrae Ranch, Macleod, Alta., has 100 head of cows which he wishes to put out on shares for a term of years, as he is short of feed.

E. H. Benner, Moyerton, Alta., could handle 40 or 50 head of cattle this winter on shares. He would prefer two or three-year-old heifers.

D. MacPherson, Liney, Sask., wants to get in touch with someone who can winter 25 head of young cattle.

C.S.G.A. Amends Regulations Seed Grain May Now be Registered by Non-Members--Central Warehouses Approved

An important change in the regulations regarding the registration of seed, under the rules of the C.S.G.A., was made at the annual meeting held in Ottawa, late in September. The regulations as amended permit any grain grower, whether he is a member of the C.S.G.A. or not, to purchase first or second generation registered seed and have the immediate progeny registered. It will be necessary, of course, to have the proper inspection made both of the growing crop and of the threshed seed, and the seed must come up to the standards that have been required for registered seed. Heretofore, seed growers have been required to become members of the association and to produce their own Elite Stock Seed before they could have any seed recognized officially as registered seed.

The production of Elite Stock Seed entails, of course, hand selection. In the case of wheat, barley and oats, for instance, it is necessary to secure a quantity of Elite Stock Seed or First Generation Registered Seed of the variety to be grown. Enough of this must be secured to sow a seed plot of not less than one quarter of an acre in size. At least 25 or 30 pounds of heads, uniform in character, are then selected by hand either from the standing crop on this plot when perfectly matured, or from the sheaf before threshing. The selected heads are then threshed by hand and the seed available cleaned by hand so that a pure uniform sample is available for sowing the next year's seed plot. The progeny of the hand selected seed can then be registered as Elite Stock Seed. Seed which is one generation, two generations or three generations descended from Elite Stock Seed may be recorded as registered seed. Before this could be registered under the old regulations, however, its grower had to be a producer of Elite Stock Seed and a member of the C.S.G.A. This restriction, it was found, resulted in curtailing the quantity of registered seed available to the trade each year. Hence the new regulation which allows for the registration of first, second or third generation seed by non-members without the restriction of having to become growers of Elite Stock Seed. It is believed that the new arrangement will increase the quantity of registered seed enormously, will encourage a greater interest in the matter of improved seed and will provide a wider market for those growers who operate seed plots and produce Elite Stock Seed.

Central Cleaning Stations Needed

It was recognized at the meeting, however, that the greater production of registered seed resulting from the amended regulations, will render more imperative than ever the existence of a central cleaning plant and agencies for handling and distributing registered seed in a larger way. It is on account of this fact that during the past year the Canadian Seed Growers' Association has taken important steps in encouraging the organization in each of

the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan of a co-operative seed association, patterned somewhat after the Co-operative Seed Society in the province of Quebec. This society, the operations of which have been fully outlined in The Guide, has its headquarters at St. Rosalie, P.Q., where it has a commodious warehouse equipped with up-to-date cleaning and grading machinery. Here registered seed and other good seed grown in the province is assembled, re-cleaned and graded when necessary.

This society, known as the Co-operative Society of Seed Producers, was established in 1914. At the last meeting of the Manitoba branch of the C.S.G.A., it was reported to have 437 members who had purchased 4,370 ten-dollar shares, and contributed a paid-up capital of over \$12,000. It has a \$15,000 building, with \$5,000 worth of cleaning machinery installed, and is under the personal supervision of a paid manager. It is handling practically all the registered seed produced in Quebec, besides bringing hundreds of bushels of registered seed from other provinces. A man can, if he wishes, have his seed cleaned and returned to him or sold as his particular seed.

The report of a board of directors emphasized the need of such an organization in every province, and showed that steps had already been taken to encourage the taking of provincial action along these lines in two of the western provinces.

It was pointed out at the meeting in Ottawa that very considerable quantities of registered seed, both from experimental stations and from members of the association were being sold throughout the Dominion to farmers who, through lack of any special encouragement, did not put forth any particular effort to maintain the purity and high quality of these stocks. This naturally resulted in a rapid deterioration of this seed, and in a comparatively small quantity being conserved for seeding purposes.

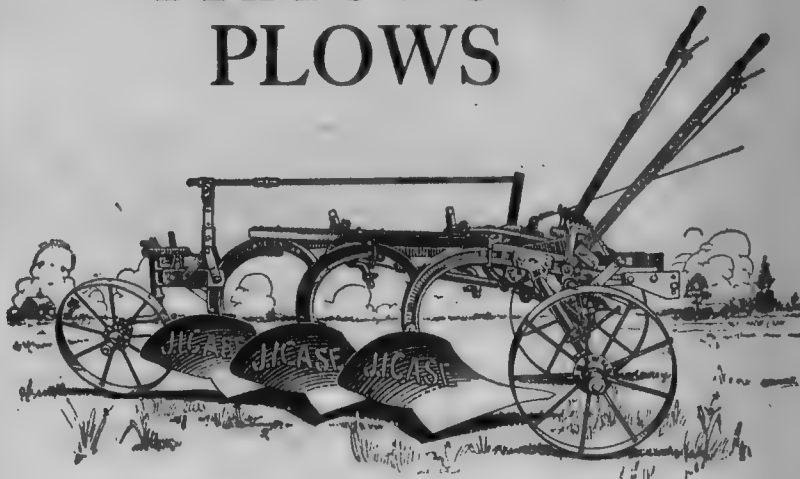
C.S.G.A.'s Substantial Progress

The reports of the board of directors and of the secretary showed that in spite of war conditions substantial progress had been made. During the year 194 growers had operated seed plots and had made careful selections of plants from which to obtain seed for the following year's propagation. Applications for membership to the number of 156 had been received during the year, while 65 applicants were admitted to full membership. There are now 393 members in full standing and 1,018 applicants for membership, making a total of 1,411 affiliated with the association. These growers are distributed throughout all the provinces from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The report indicated a greater appreciation of the value of systematic seed selection and propagation on the part of the average farmer. A number of very gratifying letters from purchasers of registered seed were presented.

The officers for the ensuing year are

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TRACTOR PLOWS



How Costly "Drag" is Eliminated

EVERY pound of needless weight or "drag" on your plow shortens the day's work and adds to the cost doing it.

J. I. Case tractor plows are the result of over 40 years of specialized plow building experience. In these plows costly "drag" and landside pressure are eliminated. All the weight of the plow is carried on the three wheels, which are equipped with the well-known J. I. Case dustproof, long distance, easy lubricating axles. The plow rides. It does not drag. The result is a big gain in acres plowed per day and a big cut in cost of operating the tractor.

There are many other important features about J. I. Case Tractor Plows that mean better work, and more work at less cost. See your local J. I. Case dealer or write us.

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The Happy Farmer Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, CANADA



Not a Bad Crop for an Off Season.
Mr. Robt. Smith, Long Lake Farm, near Edmonton, threshed 40 bushels per acre of No. 1 Northern from this field.

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20 CTS



- A THICK PLUG -
LIGHT IN COLOR - TOUGH & JUICY
ALWAYS KEEPS FRESH & SOFT

DUAL GRAIN CLEANER AND SEPARATOR

Does the work of two ordinary separators—in half the time the grain can be cleaned by one—and you are sure of better results.

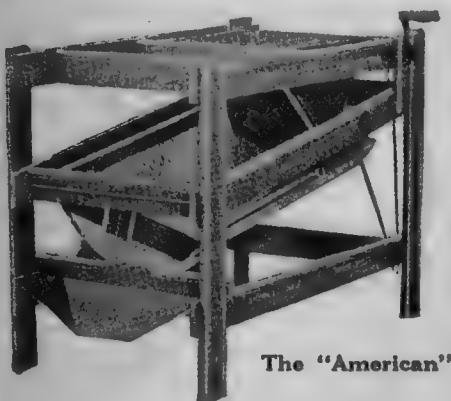
A new principle is used—two separate gangs instead of one—forced feed with repeat elevator. The "Dual" has double screening surface so that a thinner bed of grain can be made to pass over the screen, producing extra good work. It is absolutely impossible to sag these sieves. The good construction also gives long life.

Patented cut-off feature increases capacity 60 per cent. over other machines not having any such arrangement.

We have a very interesting folder which illustrates and describes the "Dual." Send for it tonight. From now until next seeding time you will find a really good cleaner and separator, such as the "Dual" a great help in cleaning grain for either market or seed.



The "Dual"



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AMERICAN WILD OAT AND BARLEY Separator and Grader

This machine is not a fanning mill or a cleaner, but is the only real Wild Oat Separator that absolutely takes Wild Oats out of Tame Oats and Barley. In the same operation this machine grades the Oats and barley to a uniform size for seed.

A long, slotted, zinc sieve, perforated absolutely uniform, is used. With our patented slats working over this sieve, keeping it clean at all times, a thin layer of grain is distributed over the full surface of the sieve, compelling every kernel to come in contact with the sieve, so that no kernel is allowed to go over that is smaller than the perforation. We have a folder fully describing what this separator does. Ask for it.

Well-made of seasoned hardwood and thoroughly braced with steel rods and bolts. This separator will last a life time. The simplicity of design permits nothing to get out of order.

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This machine is built to clean any kind of grain and do perfect work. What the "New Superior" cannot do, no other fanning mill can do. Exceptionally easy to operate, and is absolutely reliable. Made in sizes: 24, 32 and 42 inches wide, with or without bagger, and with power attachment for gasoline engine if desired.

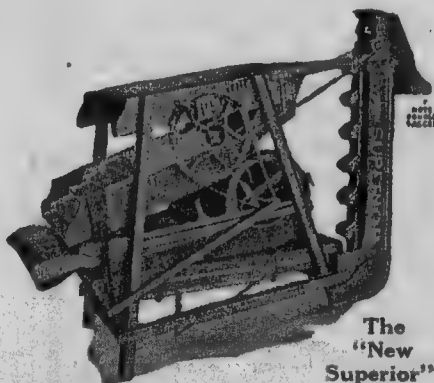
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Manurial Value of Clover

How does clover compare with manure as a fertilizer? Barnyard manure of good average quality contains approximately 10 pounds nitrogen, five pounds phosphoric acid and 10 pounds potash per ton. Therefore 10 tons of barnyard manure would furnish about 100 pounds nitrogen, 50 pounds phosphoric acid and 100 pounds potash.

Experiments conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, have shown that a vigorous crop of clover will contain, at a moderate estimate, in its foliage and roots, from 100 to 150 pounds nitrogen, 30 to 45 pounds phosphoric acid and 85 to 115 pounds potash per acre.

A good crop of clover from one acre if it were turned under, may, therefore, be deemed equal, in fertilizing value, to an application of ten tons of barnyard manure.

Measuring Hay in Stack

Q.—What is the rule for estimating the amount of hay in a stack from measurements.—A. E. S., Arrowwood, Alta.

A.—There is no standard method of computing the tons of hay in a stack by measuring. There are, however, several methods recommended. Probably the easiest and most convenient way of arriving at the cubic contents of a stack is by subtracting the width from the overthrow, then divide by two; multiply the result by the width and multiply this result by the length. This gives the cubic contents of the stack.

The overthrow is obtained by getting the measurement from the ground at one side of the stack, over the top and down to the ground at the other side. In a long stack this should be taken in three or four different places and the average obtained which would give the average overthrow. After this has been obtained the number of cubic feet per ton must be settled upon.

For clean blue joint hay, or other wild grasses that have been in the stack from 30 to 60 days, 422 cubic feet will weigh approximately a ton. For a longer period than this, 340 cubic feet; for timothy or clover hay that has been in the stack from 30 to 60 days, 512 cubic feet, or for a longer period, 422 cubic feet. For example: If a stack of wild hay has been left for 30 days and is of the following measurements: 20 feet wide, 100 feet long and overthrow of 50 feet, the following method would be used to compute the tons: The overthrow 50 feet less width 20 feet—30 feet; divide this by two gives 15 feet; multiply by the width 20 feet—300; multiply this by the length 100 feet—30,000; and divide by 422—70 tons.—Prof. Harrison, M.A.C., Winnipeg.

Cultivation of Fall Plowing

The importance of conserving moisture has received particular emphasis because of the vagaries of last season, when no moisture fell during the early part of the year when crops were making their heaviest demands on the moisture supply, but when liberal amounts of rain came during August. This late supply of moisture, if properly safeguarded, should be available for next year's growing period, and constitute a considerable assurance of prompt germination and satisfactory early growth in the spring.

In order that crops may make a satisfactory beginning, timeliness in seeding is important, and the possibility of getting seed in promptly depends much on the amount of fall work done and the manner in which this work is performed. It is important that as much fall plowing as possible be done; that this plowing be done to a depth of six inches, and that as the plowing proceeds the day's work of the plow be gone over with the packer or drag harrow. If the plowing is left untouched, there is too free a circulation of air through the relatively large interspaces between the soil particles, with the resultant with-



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drawal of moisture from the soil to the atmosphere, where it is of no value for next year's crop. It is particularly important that the work with the packer and harrow be done promptly, for if deferred for a few days, "until a more convenient time," it is possible that a windy day will withdraw more moisture than could be added by a good shower. Such withdrawal of moisture might mean that there would be an insufficient supply to insure a prompt germination of the seed next year, and such delay might mean a loss of the crop. It is important, therefore, that this work be done as the plowing proceeds, and that at least two strokes of the drag harrow be given, or that the land be gone over once with the surface or combination packer.—Experimental Farms Note.

To Control Stinkweed

Q.—I want to ask you to print in your paper the best way to work a field this fall which is dirty with stinkweed. It has been cut the last three weeks, and I expect to thresh the crop in three or four days, so would then be prepared to do whatever would be best to help with the destruction of stinkweed. This land has been practically always used for oat land. Would it be of any advantage next season to sow barley, therefore giving about two weeks longer for the stinkweed seeds to germinate before sowing barley?—A Subscriber.

A.—The eradication of stinkweed is one of the most difficult problems the farmers on heavy land in the moist parts of the west have to face. Fortunately the damage it causes is not as serious as that of some other weeds such as wild oats and the thistles. Stinkweed may be controlled, but once it becomes established it is difficult, if not impossible, to completely eradicate it when following a system of grain farming. Aside from the measures that should be taken to prevent its introduction to a farm or the sowing of it with seed grain everything possible should be done. (1) to cause the seeds in the soil to germinate, and (2) to prevent the plants going to seed.

So long as grain crops are grown continuously it is almost impossible to prevent stinkweed going to seed. The only thing that is left to be done is to cause the germination and death of as many as possible (1) in fall and spring; (2) in the fallow year; and (3) just after the grain is up. Thorough discing or skim plowing early in the fall should be encouraged. Surface cultivation in the spring after the first seeds start and discing or plowing after the second crop germinates, results in killing many of these weeds. The land may then either be fallowed or sown to oats for hay or to an early ripening crop like barley.

In the fallow year no stinkweed should be allowed to go to seed and every means of encouraging them to germinate should be taken.

On badly infested fields seeding even on the fallow might be delayed until one or more crops of seedlings may be destroyed by tillage. After the grain is up and just as the stinkweed is appearing above ground, harrowing the growing crop may be practiced to advantage. Aside from the use of inter-tilled crops and more frequent fallowing, these are the chief practices now used in controlling stinkweed.—John Bracken, Professor of Field Husbandry, Saskatoon.

Saskatchewan's 1918 Acreage

The final estimate of the crop area for 1918 in Saskatchewan as compiled by the bureau of statistics of the provincial department of agriculture in co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, shows that the acreage under wheat has increased from 8,273,253 acres in 1917 to 9,249,260 acres seeded this year—an increase of almost 1,000,000 acres. A total of 614,980 acres of prairie were broken as against 431,698 acres in 1917. Rye is becoming an important crop—no less than 123,500 acres having been sown this year to this valuable cereal. The acreages sown for the various field and root crops are as follows: Wheat, 9,249,260; oats, 4,988,499; barley, 699,296; flax, 840,957; rye, 123,500; peas, 4,251; beans, 861; buckwheat, 1,207; mixed grains, 23,449; other grains, 27,347. In root crops there were: Potatoes, 59,793 acres; turnips, 5,622; mangolds, 1,806; other roots, 2,332. In feed crops there were in corn, 11,186 acres; hay, 315,117 acres, and pasture, 933,862; alfalfa, 6,943 and other crops 40,504. The total summerfallow was 4,060,801 and new breaking 614,980. This gives a total acreage under cultivation of 22,016,139.

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33x4 1/2	\$47.60	\$28.80	\$54.75	\$32.85	
34x4 1/2	\$49.65	\$29.80	\$57.05	\$34.25	
35x4 1/2	\$52.00	\$31.25			
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Business and Finance

THAT the milling industry of Canada is having an unprecedentedly prosperous time of it, a fact made abundantly manifest by the balance sheets presented at the annual meetings of the shareholders of the milling companies held during the past couple of weeks. Here with The Guide reprints, from the leading financial journals of Montreal and Toronto, summaries of those annual statements of three of the big milling companies.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.

From the Financial Times, of Montreal:—

"One of the most astounding statements ever presented by a Canadian industry is that of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, for the 12 months ending August 31 last, given out at Thursday's meeting.

"The visible profits for the year, clearly exhibited in the statement, amount to \$1,955,414 or \$600,000 more than in the best previous year, namely, 1917. After deducting the preferred dividend there remains available for the common stock the sum of \$1,815,414, or over 72½ per cent. for the year.

"But this is by no means the entire profits for the year, since the balance sheet shows that the whole of the old contingent account has been appropriated for the creation of a new 'rest account,' and a new contingent account has been created, amounting to \$1,596,407, without any appropriation for that purpose having been made out of the profit and loss account. It is, therefore, evident that this \$1,596,407 is actually profits made but not passed through the profit account, so that the total betterment in the position of the common shareholders during the year (including the amount paid out for their dividends) is really \$3,411,821, or 136½ per cent. on the common stock.

"Scarcely less astounding than the profit statement is the position of the company in regard to liquid assets. Not only has the immense surplus of profits over dividend requirements been added to the company's holdings of government bonds, but a large sum of cash has been realized by the cutting down of the stocks of flour and wheat on hand. The company now has an excess of current assets over current liabilities amounting to \$6,664,500."

St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co.

From the Montreal Gazette:—

"Net profits of St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., Ltd., amounted to \$268,737 in the year ended August 31st last, by a big margin the best showing yet made by the company. After bond interest and preferred stock dividends, earnings were at the rate of 17.9 per cent. on the common stock against 7.3 per cent. a year ago and six per cent. two years ago."

Lake of the Woods Milling Co.

From the Monetary Times, of Toronto:—

"A new high record in net profits has been made by the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, for the year ended August 31st, 1918. The net profit for this year is \$857,914, or \$288,167 more than for the previous year. After paying interest upon the \$900,000 of outstanding bonds and seven per cent. dividend upon the \$1,500,000 of preferred stock, the balance remaining is \$698,914, or about 33 per cent. upon the common. The usual dividend of eight per cent. has been paid upon the common. The sum of \$100,000 was written off the property and good-will

accounts, and \$200,000 set aside to bond redemption account. This makes a total of \$400,000 set aside to redeem the \$900,000 of bonds which fall due in 1923. The amount of surplus is now \$978,797."

Agricultural Implement Profits

From the Monetary Times, of Toronto:—

"The statement of the Cockshutt Plow Company, Limited, for the year ended June 30th, 1918, is much more favorable than that of the previous year. The net profits, after providing for depreciation, were \$553,214, compared with \$370,745 the last year, and \$465,211 the year before.

"The quarterly dividend on the preferred stock at the rate of four per cent. per annum, absorbed \$258,600; there was also transferred to contingent reserve the sum of \$200,000, and \$500,000 to capital reserve.

"These funds now stand at \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000 respectively, in addition to which there is a merchandise reserve of \$500,000, making a total of \$3,000,000."

No Less than 68 Per Cent.

From the Montreal Gazette:—

"That the Russell Motor Car Company experienced a satisfactory period for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1918, is evident from the annual report which has just been issued. While the net profit of \$628,581 after taxes, etc., was about \$15,000 less than for the previous year, the balance earned on the common stock was at the rate of no less than 68 per cent."

To Calculate the Income Tax

The method of calculating the tax on incomes, in accordance with the Canadian Income Tax Act of 1917 and the 1918 amendments to that act, is set forth in the schedule below which shows the tax which a man with an annual income of \$1,200,000 would pay into the Dominion treasury, and exactly how that tax would be figured up by the Income Tax officials.

Why, you may ask, is so large an income as \$1,200,000 taken as an example? Has anybody in Canada as large an annual income as that?

The Guide is not in a position to answer the second of the foregoing questions. But the answer to the first is simple and easy.

Preliminary Explanations

First of all, it must be explained that unmarried persons' income up to \$1,500 a year are exempt from income taxation, and married persons' incomes up to \$3,000 a year are exempt from income taxation.

Next it must be explained that on all incomes exceeding \$6,000 the normal tax, the supertax, and the surtax all apply. The supertax and the surtax mount by rapidly increasing stages.

Therefore, in order to furnish a comprehensive working example which will show the application of all the rates of supertax and surtax provided in the act, it is necessary to imagine a very large income.

That is why the imaginary income of \$1,200,000 a year is taken as the basis of the following schedule, which shows the method of calculating the income tax. But, before proceeding to the schedule, a few more explanations must be made. It must be explained that on any income of \$3,000 or more a year an unmarried person pays a normal tax of exactly \$50 more than the normal tax paid by a married person. The super-



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tax and surtax is the same both for married and unmarried persons. Therefore, on incomes of \$3,000, or more the total income tax paid by an unmarried person is just \$50 a year greater than the total tax chargeable on a married person's income.

Illustrative Schedule

After all these somewhat complicated, but necessary, preliminary explanations, we come at last to the illustrative sche-



dule showing that a married person with an annual income of \$1,200,000 a year will pay a total income tax of \$664,957, made up as follows:—

Normal Tax—	
2 per cent. on the portion of his income between \$2,000 and \$3,000,000, or 2 per cent. on \$1,000	\$ 20.00
4 per cent. on the whole amount by which his income exceeds \$3,000, in this case, 4 per cent. on \$1,197,000 or	47,880.00
Total Normal Tax	\$47,900.00
Supertax—	
2 per cent. on the portion of his income between \$5,000 and \$10,000, or 2 per cent. on \$5,000	\$ 80
5 per cent. on the portion of his income between \$10,000 and \$20,000, or 5 per cent. on \$10,000	500
8 per cent. on the portion of his income between \$20,000 and \$30,000, or 8 per cent. on \$10,000	800
10 per cent. on the portion of his income between \$30,000 and \$50,000, or 10 per cent. on \$20,000	2,000
15 per cent. on the portion of his income between \$50,000 and \$75,000, or 15 per cent. on \$25,000	3,750
20 per cent. on the portion of his income between \$75,000 and \$100,000, or 20 per cent. on \$25,000	5,000
25 per cent. on the portion of his income between \$100,000 and \$200,000, or 25 per cent. on \$100,000	25,000
30 per cent. on the portion of his income between \$200,000 and \$400,000, or 30 per cent. on \$200,000	60,000
35 per cent. on the portion of his income between \$400,000 and \$600,000, or 35 per cent. on \$200,000	70,000
40 per cent. on the portion of his income between \$600,000 and \$800,000, or 40 per cent. on \$200,000	80,000
45 per cent. on the portion of his income between \$800,000 and \$1,000,000, or 45 per cent. on \$200,000	90,000
50 per cent. on the whole portion of his income in excess of \$1,000,000, or 50 per cent. on \$200,000	100,000
Total Supertax	\$37,130.00

Surplus
 Upon portion of income between \$6,000 and \$10,000, the surtax is 5 per cent. of the normal and supertax payable on that portion of income. The normal tax is 4 per cent. on \$4,000, or \$160. The surtax is 2 per cent. on \$4,000, or \$80. The surtax is 5 per cent. of the total of these two, or 5 per cent. upon \$240, which is \$12. Upon income between \$10,000 and \$100,000, the surtax is 10 per cent. of the normal tax and supertax payable thereon. The normal tax is 4 per cent. on \$90,000, or \$3,600. The surtax is 5 per cent. on \$10,000, 8 per cent. on \$10,000, 10 per cent. on \$20,000, 15 per cent. on \$25,000 and 20 per cent. on \$25,000 or a total supertax of \$12,050. The surtax is 10 per cent. of these two figures, or 10 per cent. of \$15,650, or \$2,497.50. Upon income between \$100,000 and \$200,000, the surtax is 15 per cent. of the normal tax and supertax payable thereon. The normal tax is 4 per cent. on \$100,000, or \$4,000. The surtax is 25 per cent. on \$100,000, or \$25,000. The surtax, therefore, is 15 per cent. upon \$29,000, or \$4,350. Upon the whole of the income exceeding \$200,000, the surtax is 35 per cent. of the normal tax and supertax payable thereon. On an income of \$1,200,000 the normal tax on the portion above \$200,000 is \$40,000, and the supertax on the portion above \$200,000, is 30 per cent. on \$200,000, 35 per cent. on \$200,000, 40 per cent. on \$200,000, 45 per cent. on \$200,000, 50 per cent. on \$200,000, or a total supertax of \$400,000. The surtax is 35 per cent. of \$440,000, or \$154,000.

The total surtax is \$150,927.00
 Therefore, the total tax on an income of \$1,200,000, is \$664,957.00

Taking the foregoing schedule as a guide, it is no very difficult matter (keeping in mind the preliminary information set forth above the schedule) to calculate the income tax that will be levied on any annual income.



The Soldier's Consolation An Insurance Policy

ONE of our Soldier-heroes was struck down by the enemy; he believed himself mortally wounded.

To his amazement his life was spared; in telling the story afterward he said: "My last thought before losing consciousness was—'what a satisfaction that I insured my life!'"

It was a supreme consolation for the Soldier who believed himself to be dying.

It shows the heroic character of the man that he was able to think so unselfishly in that tragic hour.

Life insurance certainly does give peace of mind to the husband and father—at least as far as his family is concerned.

Many are racked with anxiety in their days of illness lest a fatal termination should leave the family without protection.

Make sure that your family is protected!
 Make sure that your protection is sufficient!

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada

Waterloo, Ontario

MAXIMUM PROTECTION

COMBINED WITH SAVINGS AT MINIMUM COST
 IN OUR

PROTECTION and SAVINGS POLICY

\$5000.00 — AGE 25 — \$118.50 ANNUALLY

CASH GUARANTEED EXCEEDS TOTAL PREMIUMS PAID

FOR PARTICULARS ENQUIRE AT ANY OFFICE OF THE

EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854.

WINNIPEG — MAN.

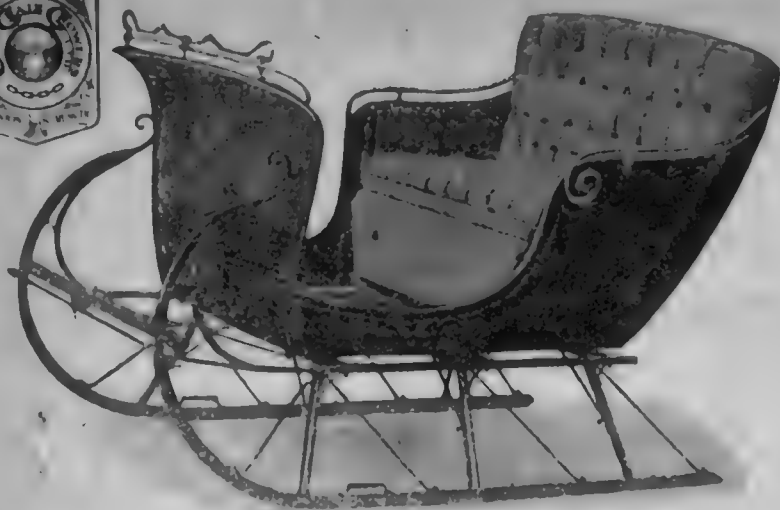
WINNIPEG OFFICE — 426 MAIN STREET, near Portage

F. H. REID, Manager and Supervisor of Western Branches.
 D. F. COYLE, Superintendent of Western Provinces.

SAVE! SAVE!! SAVE!!!

Perhaps you are not able to fight but you ARE able to save. YOUR saving may be your country's saving.
 Put something away today

IN THE
HOME BANK OF CANADA
 SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES.



Now—before the Snow Comes

Get the new Cutter you need. Recall the times last winter when you felt a new Cutter was necessary, and be prepared. Use your new purchase the whole season. Order now and you will get immediate shipment.



You will find a U.G.G. Cutter a profitable purchase and you will be proud of it too. In style, finish and construction, it conforms with the best ideas of what a Cutter should be, and it is light running too. Note from the lower picture how you can purchase it equipped with blizzard top and storm doors. Open cutter, shown above, including shafts, Winnipeg, \$60.75; Regina, \$63.75; Saskatoon, \$63.75; Calgary, \$65.75.

Write for Circular showing full details of Sleighs and Cutters.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG

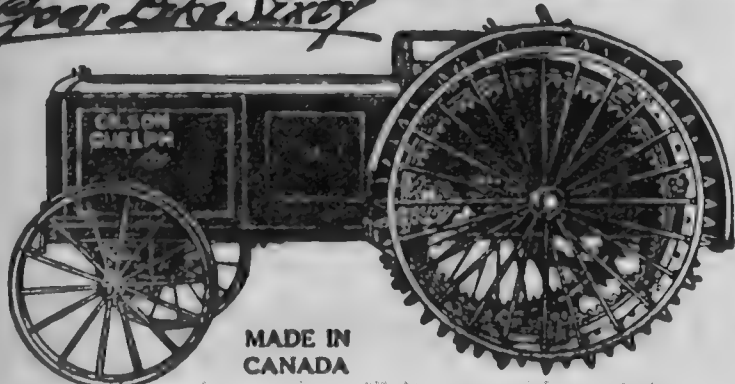
REGINA

SASKATOON

CALGARY

GILSON TRACTOR

Goes Like Sixty



MADE IN CANADA

THE 100% Service Tractor that does all the things you want a tractor to do. Great power, compact construction—extra strong and durable, but light and handy. It has great drawbar pull and economy—and for belt work it is unsurpassed. Built of the finest materials—Hyatt Roller bearings,

—Alloy steel—Dust proof transmission, etc.—and all so simple and easy to operate that a small boy can do it easily.

The Gilson Standardized Tractor meets perfectly the demand for a high class, serviceable tractor to increase production, and is a money-maker for its owners. Sizes 12-25 and 15-30 h.p. Write to-day for full particulars.

GILSON MFG. CO., Ltd., Dept. S WINNIPEG, Man.

Order Plow Shares NOW!

Prices Will Advance

12-inch, each \$3.25
13-14-inch, each 3.65
15-16-inch, each 3.95

We guarantee every share to fit, and to wear as long as those supplied by plow manufacturer. We have shares for every plow. Order today. Give size and number of old share. Order shipped same day as received.

THE JOHN F. MCGEE CO., 78 Henry Avenue, WINNIPEG.

Weekly War Summary

DURING the past week, as during every preceding week since the Allied armies began the work of carrying out Marshal Foch's plans for driving the German armies out of France and Belgium, news of the successful carrying out of that great work has come and continues to arrive most satisfactorily.

Among the many eminently satisfactory incidents in the great drive none has afforded livelier satisfaction to every friend of freedom and justice in the world than the success of the Belgians last Saturday in heading off 15,000 of the retreating Germans, who, to escape capture or destruction, fled across the boundary line into Holland, where they have been interned by the Dutch military authorities. The day before, the King and Queen of Belgium entered Bruges, which had been in the possession of the Germans since the first month of the war, thus signaling the liberation of the entire coastal portion of Belgium from German occupation.

With that great improvement in the situation, the question whether the Germans would be able to make any strong attempt to hold the line of the river Scheldt, running from Tournai to Ghent, came to the fore. There seems very good ground for believing as these lines are being written, that Tournai is on the eve of being taken by the British, while the French and Americans, whose advance upon the



H. W. Beatty, K.C.

who succeeds Lord Shaughnessy as President of the C.P.R.

other end of that line, the Germans, despite their utmost efforts, have been unable to withstand, are forcing their way ahead with great rapidity.

In northern Serbia the Serbs and French continue to advance in territory which prevents formidable difficulties for military operations; they have captured Kniajevatz, north-east of Nish (the capture of which cut the Berlin-to-Constantinople railway) and are now on the summit of the watershed between the valleys of the Morava and the Danube.

The anxiety with regard to the Czech-Slovaks operating in the Volga region, who were reported in dire need of assistance, has been relieved by the news of their successes over strong forces of Bolshevik troops.

The news from Turkey continues to make it increasingly manifest that Turkey, which has followed Bulgaria in suing for a separate peace, has, like Bulgaria, abandoned all hope of Germany winning the war. Reports from Berlin convey threats of a bombardment of Constantinople by the German warships which fled from the Mediterranean and took refuge at the Golden Horn soon after the beginning of the war.

The German government is continuing its endeavors to draw the Allied governments into negotiations, with a view to securing an armistice; but is meeting with no success in those endeavors.

LIVE

Poultry WANTED

Spring Chickens, in No. 1 condition 24c
Hens, in good condition, per lb. 20c
Roosters, old, per lb. 18c
Ducks, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 21c
Geese, per lb. 20c
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 25c

All prices are Live Weight F.O.B. Winnipeg. The prices quoted are for Poultry in good marketable condition.

These prices are guaranteed till the 31st of Oct. inclusive, for all shipments which will be delivered in our warehouse at the above date. To obtain the above prices make your crates, if possible, and save time and charges by ordering them from us, but if you cannot make your own crates mail us a card advising us how many you have and we will be pleased to forward you our own crates.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.

WINNIPEG

Canada Food Board License No. 7-107.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

3000 BIRDS WEEKLY

We have a large demand for live poultry and require 3,000 birds weekly to satisfy the demands of our customers. We can handle this quantity weekly from now until Christmas. If you have not yet shipped to us it will pay you to give us a trial. You will receive honest weight and the prices quoted hereunder for ten days from date of this paper.

NOTE.—We prepay crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Watch our ad, each week for prices.

Hens, 5 lbs. or over, per lb. 20c
Hens, any size up to 5 lbs., per lb. 17c
Old Roosters, any age, per lb. 16c
Ducks, per lb. 20c
Chickens, 4 lbs. and over, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 23c
Turkeys, 7 lbs. and over, per lb. 25c
Geese, per lb. 17c

Prices Guaranteed till Next Issue. Prices quoted are F.O.B. Winnipeg. All prices are for poultry in good marketable condition.

Canada Food Board License No. 7-209.

Royal Produce Trading Co.
87 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVE POULTRY

Our demand for Live Poultry continues to grow. Consequently we are able to pay our shippers the very highest market prices. We especially need Hens and would urge our shippers to send us all they have and benefit by the high prices we are now offering for early shipment. Prompt remittances guaranteed.

Spring Chickens, in No. 1 condition per lb. 36
Spring Chickens, in good condition, 3 lbs. up, per lb. 22-25
Old Hens, 5 lbs. and up, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 20
Old Hens, any size, in good condition, per lb. 18-20
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 25
Roosters, per lb. 18
Geese, any size, in good condition, per lb. 18-20
Ducks, any age, in good condition, per lb. 20
Eggs, per dozen 46
The Prices quoted are for Poultry in good Marketable Condition and are F.O.B. Winnipeg.

We are Prepaying Crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

We are handling all kinds of Dressed Poultry up to Christmas at Highest Market Price.

Canada Food Board License No. 7-307

Sisskind-Tannenbaum Grocery Co.
465 Pritchard Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

RAW FURS

The season for trapping furs, commences November 1st. Prices on all kinds of furs are going to be very high. We need skunk and Muskrats for immediate use. We will pay just double the price for prime skins. Send for our new price list, meanwhile ship us what you have by mail.

BEEF HIDES

In good demand. We are now paying 17 cents for No. 1 Cow and Steer hides. Ship them by freight.

North-West Hide & Fur Co. Ltd.
278 RUPERT AVE., WINNIPEG

Germany's Plea for Time

One of the best comments made on the efforts put forth from Berlin to obtain an armistice, appears in the following placard which is being extensively used in the United States in the Liberty Loan drive, both as a placard and as an advertisement in the newspapers:—

"We, Wilhelm II, by the Grace of God, King of Prussia and German Emperor, wishing to get away with the booty we have stolen from Belgium, France, Russia, Italy, Serbia and Roumania, and

"Wishing to escape punishment for the crimes we have perpetrated on the Sea, on Land and in the Air, and

"Wishing to reorganize our armies for new and more terrible attacks upon the liberties of mankind,

"Do hereby proclaim to all the World that we are ready to TALK peace—but only to talk, in order that the free peoples of the World in alliance against us may be tricked into slackening their war efforts and quarreling amongst themselves."

The foregoing Liberty Loan placard ends with the following, in large type:

"The Kaiser doesn't want peace—he wants time!"

No More Gasless Sundays

It was announced from Ottawa, last Friday, that beginning with Sunday last (October 19), gasolineless Sundays need no longer be observed. An announcement had been made earlier last week that the restrictions were still on. Later, however, the Dominion Fuel Controller received information from Washington, indicating that present supplies of gasoline justified the termination of gasless Sundays.

Mr. Magrath also received a telegram from a prominent Canadian medical officer of health, stating that in his judgment it was desirable that people should be allowed to make use of their motors on Sundays during the present influenza epidemic.

Reconsideration of the question in the light of these facts has caused the fuel controller to announce that the ban on Sunday motoring is removed.

Doukhobor Lands for Soldiers

Information from the Soldiers' Land Settlement Board at Ottawa has been given out through the G.W.V.A. of Yorkton, that 60 quarter sections of the rich Doukhobor lands of the Verigin district has been set aside for soldiers' settlement. The reservation has been made and it was announced it would likely be some time before entry would be allowed.

In connection with the reservation of special areas of land for soldier settlement, the board intimated that in order to make a just and equitable distribution, it was considering the advisability of setting these areas and other valuable sections aside for distribution commencing after demobilization has been in progress.

One Fifty-Dollar Victory Bond Will

Buy 1,400 rifle cartridges, or 100 hand grenades, or 104 rifle grenades, or 10 gas masks, or 50 pair of soldiers' socks, or 10 pair of soldiers' boots, or knives, forks and spoons for a company, or pay Canada's war bill for 4 1-3 seconds, or one soldier for 40 days, or feed 100 soldiers for 40 days, or buy 1,000 yards of adhesive tape.



Fish from a Creek running into Quill Lake, Saskatchewan.
Photo taken on the farm of Sydney G. Charles, Clair, Sask.

JUST A SHORT TIME LEFT FOR FALL PLOWING

Secure the plow that will do the best work. Satisfaction is guaranteed with the Cockshutt Light Tractor Plows. We want you to be the judge.

There are more COCKSHUTT LIGHT TRACTOR PLOWS at work throughout Canada and the United Kingdom than any other make.

Mr. Bert Kennedy
Champion Plowman of
Canada

**Messrs. E. A. Orr and
Thos. Morrison**
Former Champions

Mr. James Rennie
Owner of the Gold Medal
Farm in Ontario

Mr. Seager Wheeler
Rosthern, Sask. Devel-
oper of Marquis Wheat.

All, after careful compari-
son, have chosen Cock-
shutt Light Tractor Plows.



Cockshutt Junior Light Tractor Plow operated by Seager Wheeler on his farm at Rosthern.

At the Brandon Plowing Demonstration in July, 15 out of 39 engines pulled Cockshutt Light Tractor Plows, and at the Dominion Tractor Demonstration at Coburg, Ontario, in September, 28 engines pulled Cockshutt Plows. Good plowing shows the engine to good advantage.

The Cockshutt is not a remodelled horse plow. It has heavier beams, heavier bottoms and construction throughout, proportionate to the extra strain a traction plow is subjected to.

Controlled from the Tractor Seat

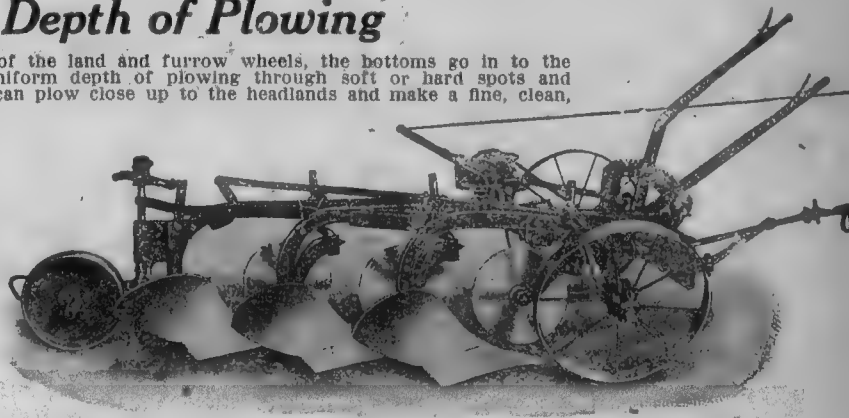
A single pull of the rope raises or lowers the bottoms instantly. The levers are very convenient, and should any adjustment in depth be required, the change can be made without slowing up or stopping the tractor. The power for raising or lowering the bottoms is supplied by the land wheel, and operates by means of a simple, positive and reliable arrangement that works automatically when the tractor driver pulls the cord.

Uniform Depth of Plowing

Because of the operation and location of the land and furrow wheels, the bottoms go in to the required depth quickly. Maintain a uniform depth of plowing through soft or hard spots and come out of the ground quickly. You can plow close up to the headlands and make a fine, clean, even job of the work.

The Levers

A lever to regulate the depth and one to level the plow are all that are used on the Cockshutt. Set these when you begin the field and it will rarely be necessary to touch them till the work is finished. In case of necessity you can raise the bottoms by hand, clear of the ground. Large helper springs to both land and furrow axles make easy work of this when it has to be done.

**You Can Hitch a COCKSHUTT to any Make of Tractor**

Adjustments up and down as well as sideways are provided. The flexible hitch allows the engine to go over dead furrows and uneven ground without altering the depth of plowing or affecting the work of the bottoms. The Hitch is stiff and will permit backing the plow when necessary.

High and Level Lift—

Trash will not accumulate on the share of the rear plow in making a turn, nor will it dig into the ridges of plowed land should it be necessary to cross the field.

Clearance—

Extra clearance is provided by the height of the beams and the "stagger" of the front furrow wheel. The beams are high and well arched, and will permit the passage of trash when working in dirty land.

Lubrication—

Hard grease cups are provided at all wearing points. They insure light draft and smooth working to all parts. Furrow wheels have renewable boxings, so the upkeep cost, even after years of hard work, is practically nothing.

Write Our Nearest Branch for Descriptive Folder

Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG

REGINA

CALGARY

SASKATOON

STOCK (Miscellaneous)

THE LAIRD STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE pure-bred Percheron and Belgian stallions. Good ones. Any age. Liberal terms. Aberdeen Angus cattle; young bulls; Berkshire hogs; young boars; Bronze turkeys; Toulouse geese. A. L. Watson, Fillmore, Sask. 41-5

THE ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAVE FOR SALE a number of Shorthorn bulls and females; also some well broke Shetlands, pony harness and carts. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Proprietor.

FAMOUS O.A.C. BARLEY, BIG YIELDER. Sample and prices on application. Sweepstakes Shorthorn bull. R. S. Graham, Melita, Man.

HORSES

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN. Breeder of Clydesdales. Mares and fillies for sale. 234f

FOR SALE—FARM HORSES, MARES, COLTS. Will take cordwood or rough lumber. F. T. Phillips, Starbuck, Man. 42-2

SWINE

BOARS FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, from our large prize herd. New blood for breeders and old customers. Lots of imported blood. Write for particulars. J. W. Bailey & Son, Importers and Breeders, Wetsaskwin, Alta. 43-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY pigs, unrelated pairs and trios. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write, Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 34-10

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 74f

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE—TWENTY-FIVE head of uniformly, evenly-belted, highly-bred April farrowed Hampshire boars and gilts for sale. David V. Runkle, Estlin, Sask. 41-4

BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOW, ONE YEAR old, all \$50.00 each; spring pigs, boars and sows, \$35.00. Also Banded Rock cockerels for sale. H. Ronkey, Keeler, Sask. 42-4

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED POLAND China boars, ready for service, at \$25.00 each. Some August pigs at \$13.00. Albert Jones, Box 80, Travers, Alta.

C. A. HULSE, TOGO, SASK., BREEDER BIG type Poland Chinas. Bred sows; May pigs; tried herd boar. 43-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY pigs, from July 1st litter. Wm. Kuhn, Paynton, Sask. 41-6

YORKSHIRE PIGS ON CARS, \$8.00 EACH. James Enright, Invermay, Sask. 40-5

BERKSHIRE PIGS, APRIL LITTER, PRIZE- winners. Peter McDonald, Virden, Man. 42-3

CATTLE

FOR SALE—FIFTY HEAD PURE-BRED Shorthorns. Cows with calves at foot, yearling heifers and bulls. Anyone wishing to look miscellaneous cattle over will be met at Beverley Station, Main Line, C.P.R., fourteen miles west of Swift Current, Sask. Bargain prices on carload lot. Also carload of high grade Shorthorn cows and calves. Milburn & McKay, Beverley Station, Sask. 42-2

FOR SALE—YEARLING HOLSTEIN BULL CALF. Sire, "Sir Mutual Korndyke De Kol," dam, "Korndyke Missie Hengerveld," a daughter of "Palestine Star," whose dam had a record of 14,558 lbs. milk and 608 3/4 lbs. butter. Fit to head any herd. Apply, G. E. White, Lacombe, Alta. 42-4

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO 8 years; 30 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatchewan, son of Gainford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 41f

KILL THE LICE ON YOUR CATTLE BY USING Royal Sovereign Animal Lice Killer. Absolutely guaranteed. Not a liquid. Can be applied in coldest weather. 2 lb. tin, 75c; 4 lb. tin, \$1.25, postpaid. Sovereign Poultry Supply House Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. 41-1f

GALLOWAY CATTLE—FOR SALE, EIGHT registered bulls and two heifers, ages from eleven to thirteen months. R. A. Wallace, High River, Alta. 40-1f

WORLD'S CHAMPION RED POLLED CATTLE. Jean Du Luth Farm, Dubuth, Minn. Bulls for sale. 42-1f

AYRSHIRES—TWO FINE YOUNG BULLS, also a few females, at reasonable prices. Frank Harrison, Pense, Sask. 42-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS to freshen soon. Bred heifers. Two young bulls. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 42-4

RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK FOR SALE. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED- ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

SHEEP

SHEEP—SHEEP FOR SALE. GOOD, YOUNG, grade breeding ewes, and a very fine selection of ewe and wether black faced lambs, together with Shropshire, Suffolk and Oxford rams. Phone, write or call. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 40-1f

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN Rams, Shearlings; also Lambs sired by imported Buck. For prices and show records write to phone T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 38-3

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED sheep, including fifteen hundred good young breeding ewes and one thousand lambs. G. S. Hawkins, Pasqua, Sask. 41-3

FOR SALE—100 SHEEP, FROM 1 TO 4 YEARS old, Shropshire grades, crossed from Lincoln; 20 spring ewe lambs. Geo. J. Weber, Young, Sask. 42-2

WANTED—100 YOUNG BREEDING EWES FOR cash or exchange for stockers. Give full particulars. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 42-2

FOR SALE—ONE EXTRA GOOD REGIS- tered Shearling and ram lamb. John Taylor, Clearwater, Man.

FOR SALE—CHOICE REGISTERED OXFORD- Down Shearling ram, price \$60.00. S. A. Alkenhead, Hartney, Man.

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO
Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
5c. Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,400 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

POULTRY

FOR SALE—BLACK LANGSHANS, COCKER- els and pullets, bred from stock imported from England, fine big birds. Rose Comb Black Minorcas, cockerels and pullets, bred from my royal strain of prize winners. Prices reasonable. Also pen Single Comb Minorcas. J. B. Lorimer, Neepawa, Man.

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU- minium, 90c-100c. Celluloid colored spiral, \$1.00-100. Shipping crates, 1 and 2 bird, 40c and 50c each, in flat. Everything for poultrymen. Catalog free. The Brett Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 36-1f

FREE—SEND FOR COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED catalogue of poultry supplies. Write for prices on canaries, guaranteed singers; bird cages, bird supplies; goldfish and supplies. Sovereign Poultry Supply House Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. 41-1f

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS for sale, open range birds, from best laying strain in province, \$3 each. Price will go up to \$5 after New Year. Theo. D. Bathgate, Goodwater, Sask. 43-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00; cock, two years old, \$10.00. Finest breeding. Mrs. John Manning, Salvador, Sask. 42-3

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, \$2 to \$5. Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2 to \$5; hens, \$2. Rouen drakes, \$5. Ellen Jickling, Carman. 43-3

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, April hatched, \$1.50. Mammoth Bourbon Red turkeys, either sex, \$6.00. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 43-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$4.50; hens, \$3.50. Also Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.25. Write, Mrs. G. A. Yant, Storhacks, Sask.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, egg strain, \$1.50. E. B. Goldsmith, Gilbert Plains, Man.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, AGRICUL- tural College bred. Mrs. Fred Williamson, Strathclair. 43-2

BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE, JUNE HATCH, weighing 12 to 14 lbs. Toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. R. R. Hutchinson, Wapella, Sask. 42-2

TOM BARRON 282-EGG-STRAIN LEGHORNS and Wyandottes, imported direct. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 42-13

PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, \$3.00 each or 2 for \$5.00. Hattie Cochran, Silverton, Man. 43-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. John Spencer, Carnduff, Sask. 43-2

CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, winter laying prize stock, \$2.50. George Sneath, Elgin, Manitoba. 43-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS FOR SALE May hatched, splendid birds, \$2.00 each. F. Brook, Dilke, Sask.

RHODE ISLAND ROOSTERS, APRIL-MAY hatches, \$2.00. Box 15, Herschel, Sask. 43-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, APRIL HATCH- ed, \$3.00. J. Huston, Carman Man. 40-4

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, APRIL hatched, \$3.00. Ed. Garnett, Carman, Man. 40-4

DOGS

WOLFHOUNDS WANTED, TRAINED, MUST be 28 inches at shoulder, not over 3 years, fast, good-fighters. W. C. Davis, Box 161, Springdale, Sask. 43-2

FOR SALE—THREE SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, four months old, very sharp, trained to hunt, eight dollars each. Box 148, Manor, Sask.

CANARIES

FOR SALE—SPLENDID SINGERS, ALSO pairs. Cave, 524 Dominion St., Winnipeg. 40-6

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

PEERLESS SHEEP LICKS, STOCK AND poultry tonics, calf meal, sold under rigid guarantee to give satisfaction or money refunded. Write for further information on subject interested in. Peerless Products Company, Brandon, Manitoba. 42-1f

DON'T WORRY ABOUT YOUR TRACTOR gears. Peerless Automatic Gear Oil prevents cutting, saves oil and labor. Fits any tractor. Order direct or from agent. More agents wanted. Write, The Brett Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 33-1f

SPRUCE WATER TANKS MADE TO ORDER, any size or shape, at factory prices. Quick service. Write your wants. The Brett Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 36-1f

\$5 PRIVATE CHRISTMAS GREETING CARD Sample Book free. Men and women already making \$5 up daily in spare time. Bradley-Garretts, Brantford, Ont. 40-4

PLEASE QUOTE PRICE ON FROM 2 TO 25 cars of baled wild hay, oat or wheat straw on track your station. H. A. Walter, Spring Coulee, Alta.

NEEDLES, REPAIRS, FOR ALL MAKES machines. Dominion Sewing Machine Co. (Accessory Dept.), 300 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg. 43-2

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY IS GOOD HONEY, thoroughly ripened by the bees. Write for prices to The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 43-3

FOR SALE—500 TONS CHOICE WHEAT straw in stack, four miles from station. C. A. Fields, Herschel, Sask. 43-2

THE SAFE WAY TO SEND MONEY BY MAIL is by Dominion Express Money Order.

SEED GRAIN

WANTED—SEED OATS, FREE FROM WEED seeds, high percentage germination. Quote prices for car lots f.o.b. your station. Send sample if possible. North Battleford Grain Growers' Co-operative Limited, J. W. Somerville. 42-2

WANTED—TWO CARS OF SEED WHEAT and three cars of seed oats. Prices f.o.b. point of shipment. Secretary, U.F.A., Box 124, Wainwright, Alberta. 42-2

MOYERTON LOCAL U.F.A. REQUIRES ONE car No. 4 barley, free from noxious weeds. Farmers please quote prices f.o.b. car. E. H. Benner, Sec.-Treas., Moyerton, Alta.

WANTED—SEED FALL WHEAT. QUOTE prices. Chas. McGregor, Ankerton, Alta. 43-2

The Grain Growers' Guide

FARM MACHINERY

NOTICE—EXCHANGE YOUR TROUBLESOME cream separator for a 500 lb. high grade new machine. Splendid trade proposition offered. Over a thousand in use. Money back guarantee. Write for description. Dominion-Reid Separator Co., 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 37-1f

8-FURROW RUMELY ENGINE GANG FOR sale, 8 stubble and 6 breaker bottoms, adjustable draw heads and breaking pins; plowed less than 200 acres; good shape. Price \$350 f.o.b. Desford or Wakopa. W. H. Thompson, Wakopa, Man. 43-3

FOR SALE—15-30 RUMELY OIL PULL, 27-42 Aultman-Taylor separator, John Deere engine gang, 5 breaker, 6 stubble bottoms, 24 points, rolling and fin cutters. Outfit in first class repair. Will be sold cheap. Cash or terms. Box 23, Seven Persons, Alta.

FOR SALE—1 JOHN DEERE ENGINE GANG plow in good condition, 8-furrow, 14-inch rolling cutters, breaker and stubble bottoms. Apply, Samuel Dickey, Box 107, Perdue, Sask. 42-2

WANTED—3 TO 6 H.P. GASOLINE ENGINE, also grain grinder. Will buy separate. State full particulars and lowest price. Leonard Smith, Secretan, Sask.

FOR SALE—20 - H.P. CUSHMAN ENGINE, mounted on steel trucks, first class. Snap for cash. John Peacock, Leader, Sask. 42-3

BUY YOUR OUT-OF-TOWN SUPPLIES WITH Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN- son, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, I.L.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, I.L.B. Solicitors to United Grain Growers Limited and subsidiary companies. Offices, 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone, Garry 4783. 13-1f

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38-1f

PATENTS—CANADIAN, FOREIGN. EGERTON R. Case, Patent Solicitor, 10 Adelaide East, Toronto. Booklets free.

RIDOUT AND MAYBEE, 59 YONGE STREET, Toronto, solicitors for patents and experts in patent law. Send for our handbook.

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SASKA- toon. 61-1f

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

FOR LIST OF FARM LANDS FOR SALE IN the Portage la Prairie and Oakville district, write S. J. Newman, Real Estate Agent, Portage la Prairie, Man. 37-9

CHOICE HALF SECTION NEAR EDMONTON, new land, partly improved, best of soil and water. Write, W. B. Kelly, Beaumont, Alberta. 41-5

BUFFALO LAKE PROPERTY—ACREAGE, suitable truck gardening. Farms, any size, \$20 upwards. Easy terms. Mirror Realty Co., Mirror, Alta. 42-4

FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS AND chicken ranches, write to Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 37-1f

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 42-4

POTATOES

FOR SALE—POTATOES IN CARLOAD LOTS, f.o.b. Edmonton or nearby points. Can be loaded loose or sacked. Would advise dealers and Grain Growers' Associations to get in their supply early as the price is always lowest on this commodity at digging time. For best prices write or wire to Preston A. M. Lyeter, 10944 89th Ave., Strathcona, Alta. License No. 3-1165. 41-3

POTATOES—"TABLE-TALK"—GOOD, CLEAN stock, 90c. a bushel f.o.b. track, without sacks, sacks 10c. extra. Swan River Co-operative Association Limited, Kinuso, Alta. C. H. Field, Manager. 42-3

SITUATION VACANT

SPARE TIME MONEY—DO YOU WISH TO make money in an attractive manner? No risk. Our agents make \$5 per day up securing orders for personal Christmas greeting cards from our magnificent free sample book. No outlay, British Canadian Publ. Co., 35 Church, Toronto.



Go with the Crowd!

There is an advantage in placing your classified advertising where most other people place theirs. The reason is that most people look at the classified advertising in the paper running the most advertising of this kind. The following figures show how The Grain Growers' Guide stands in classified advertising:—

Classified Advertising for 12 months ending September 30, 1918:—					
	Livestock	Poultry	Seed Grain	General	Total
Grain Growers' Guide	5308	4482	1104	9157	20021
Second Paper	3795	3968	293	3368	11423
Third Paper	1339	1452	404	1931	5121

You will see that The Guide leads in every department of the classification and in the total. On the whole its classified advertising is nearly one-third more than that of the next two nearest papers combined.

If you are now using classified advertising but not in The Guide—try The Guide. If you are contemplating the use of classified advertising—try The Guide. If you were using classified advertising last year about this time, use The Guide this year. Its service was never better than it is right now. The Guide goes to over 50,000 homes and will take your ad. to these people for less money than you can write a letter to one-tenth of one per cent. of them.

The Rate is Economical, five cents a word, Payable in Advance

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

If you mention the paper in writing advertisers they know who you really hold responsible.

Neolin Soles



For the days when it's wet under foot there's great comfort in Neolin Soles.

Of course, you buy Neolin for the extra wear—that's sound business sense. But think of the extra value you get because of the comfort of Neolin.

Neolin Soles bend as you walk. They grip—making you sure-footed. There's no slip, no wearing shiny and smooth on the grass—and no chance of water soaking through.

With Fall coming on—wet grass and muddy yards—its worth a lot to go about with dry feet.

You can have Neolin Soles on work boots and Sunday shoes, on shoes for men, women and children. They come on new boots or they can be put on old ones. Neolin is also supplied in half-soles.

Ask your dealer for Neolin Soles. But see that you get the real thing—the name "Neolin" is plainly stamped on every pair.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

C.P.R. Demonstration Farm Strathmore, Alberta

FOR SALE---HOLSTEIN BULLS Under One Year

Among the cows in this herd holding official R.O.P. Records are the following—

"Abby Lass DeKol"	22,782 pounds
"DeWinton Princess"	19,008 pounds
"Maple Fay's Queen"	18,609 pounds
"Julip Hengerveld"	18,083 pounds
"DeWinton Lass"	18,665 pounds
"Princess Vida Pietertje" (as a two-year-old)	16,320 pounds
"Lady Pietrix"	16,316 pounds

and many other heavy milk producers. Our present herd bull, "Sir Canary Pietje 2nd" is a son of the famous "Sir Canary Pietje," 22654 out of "Norah Canary," with a two-year-old record of 10,844 pounds of milk and a butter fat percentage of 4.41.

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns, both Male and Female. Our Short-horn herd comprises many good individuals, including the noted dual-purpose cow, "Flossie," 95777, with official R.O.P. Record of 11,079 pounds of milk and 448 pounds of butter fat in 12 months. Both of these herds are entirely free from Tuberculosis.

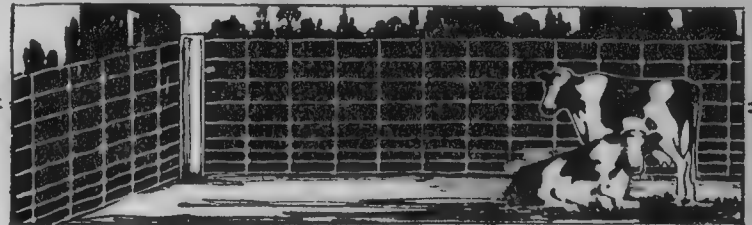
Bacon-Type Berkshire Swine, all ages. Unrelated pairs and trios, spring pigs. Berkshires of our breeding brought highest prices at the last Calgary Swine Sale, also the Champion Berkshire boars of the last two seasons and Champion sow of this year on the B.O. Exhibition Circuit were bred by us.

Suffolk Sheep. Shearling rams and ram lambs of Glencarnock and Bowman blood.

Prompt attention given to enquiries by letter or wire, but inspection preferred.

APPLY—

C.P.R. DEMONSTRATION FARM, STRATHMORE, Alta.



PAGE WIRE FENCING IS BUILT TO LAST

Page Extra Heavy Fence—No. 9 Wire			
	Weight Per Rod	Price Per Rod	
4 bar, 30 in. high, stays 22 in. apart	5 1/2 lbs.	35	cts.
5 bar, 37 in. high, stays 22 in. apart	7 lbs.	44	cts.
6 bar, 40 in. high, stays 22 in. apart	8 lbs.	51	cts.
7 bar, 48 in. high, stays 22 in. apart	9 1/2 lbs.	59	cts.
9 bar, 52 in. high, stays 22 in. apart	11 1/2 lbs.	74	cts.
Page Medium Empire Fence			
No. 9 Top and Bottom Wires—No. 12 Filling			
	Weight Per Rod	Price Per Rod	
5 bar, 36 in. high, stays 16 1/2 in. apart	5 lbs.	38	cts.
6 bar, 36 in. high, stays 16 1/2 in. apart	5 1/2 lbs.	40 1/2	cts.
6 bar, 42 in. high, stays 16 1/2 in. apart	6 lbs.	42	cts.
8 bar, 48 in. high, stays 16 1/2 in. apart	7 1/2 lbs.	49	cts.
10 bar, 54 in. high, stays 16 1/2 in. apart	9 lbs.	61	cts.
Page Hog Fence			
No. 9 Top and Bottom—No. 12 Filling			
	Weight Per Rod	Price Per Rod	
7 bar, 26 in. high, stays 8 in. apart	8 1/2 lbs.	47	cts.
9 bar, 36 in. high, stays 12 in. apart	8 1/2 lbs.	55	cts.
Page Field Gates			
10 ft. x 48 in.	\$6.75	14 ft. x 48 in.	\$8.25
12 ft. x 48 in.	7.50	16 ft. x 48 in.	9.00

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

WINNIPEG OFFICE: 45 NOTRE DAME AVE. EAST

MONTREAL TORONTO WALKERVILLE ST. JOHN

CHEVROLET

Produce and Save

MUNITION Workers, Farmers, Professional Men, Business Men and busy Women can use the Chevrolet Touring Car or Roadster to advantage in producing more to supply the great demands on our nation, at home and abroad.

Chevrolet efficiency enables its owner to "Produce" more. Chevrolet economy—both initial and up-keep—enables you to "Save"

SEE THE CHEVROLET LINE AT THE NEAREST DEALERS

CHEVROLET MOTOR CO.
of CANADA, Limited
OSHAWA, ONT.



Back up our boys in France with a smashing over-subscription of the 1918 Victory Loan—an over-subscription that will wake the echoes in Berlin.

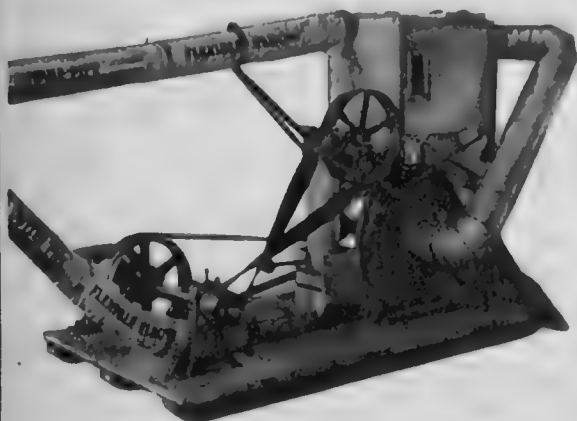
BUY VICTORY BONDS— Buy to your utmost

This Space Donated by Chevrolet Motor Co. of Canada, Limited.

What is it Worth to You?

and your brother Stockmen to keep the foreign seeds, etc.,
at home for Food?

What is it worth to save the freight on the screenings and dirt?
What is it worth to save two-thirds of the dockage at the elevators?



What is it worth to load your wagon or load ear from wagon, cleaning and conditioning the grain at the same time at the rate of 200 bushels per hour with a 12 h.p. engine?

This machine will do it.

The Torrence Vacuum Grain Loader and Cleaner

Write, Phone or Wire for particulars. Prompt shipments made.

MADE IN THREE SIZES:—
No. 1—\$425.00, 8 Horse Power; No. 2—\$450.00, 12 Horse Power;
No. 3—\$600.00, 16 Horse Power, F.O.B. Winnipeg.
Manufactured and Sold Exclusively by:—

The Winnipeg Steel Granary & Culvert Co., Limited.

WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



A Harvest Scene, Experimental Farm, Indian Head.

Canada's War Machine

Continued from Page 8

Dominion lands or privately-owned lands, and in the case of privately-owned lands, the loans are secured by first mortgage against the property. No loans are made until the Board is satisfied that the applicant has had experience in farming or will make a bona-fide farmer, neither will grants be made on lands other than those of agricultural value. A maximum value of loans has been set at \$2,500. Security must be provided for loans.

The Board of Pension Commissioners, is J. K. L. Ross, chairman, and Major J. L. Todd. It administers all pensions payable to discharged soldiers.

Effort to Maintain Trade

Trade is as much a war effort as fighting. Without a continuous production of materials, and a steady ebb and flow of commodities in and out of a country the fighting would soon become non-effective. Canada's trade and production has suffered some very serious effects as a result of the war. Sources of supply were practically cut off, markets were closed. Chaos confronted the country's producers. Something had to be done to facilitate trade for the sake of the country at large as well as for the sake of Canada and the Allies who were depending on Canadian factories for war materials.

After considerable appeals, and much negotiation the Canadian War Trade Board came into existence under the chairmanship of Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce. Since its formation about eight months ago, the results of its efforts have proved that its appointment was one of the best departures made by the Union Government. Its personnel consists of Frank P. Jones, Montreal, vice-chairman; John W. McConnell, Montreal; James H. Gundy, Charles M. McNaught, and Alderman Joseph Gibbons of Toronto. Labor is represented by Mr. Gibbons, the other members are very well known financial and industrial experts.

The War Trade Board is charged with the particular duty of regulating the trade of the country to conform to war conditions. After the United States entered the war it was found that with the great shortage of certain classes of raw material some system of uniform distribution among industries engaged in war production was essential. Otherwise there was a danger of a condition developing whereby certain factories would be enabled to corner great quantities of material, while others would be utterly lacking in necessary supplies. Such a situation would have been fraught with great danger to war production, and the government therefore decided to form a commission which would guarantee a uniform and steady supply of raw materials to all factories engaged in war work. The War Trade Board has been able to bring about an equitable distribution of supplies that has been of great benefit, not alone to the industries concerned, but to the country's economic condition as a whole.

Another important duty which devolves upon the War Trade Board is that of assisting to adjust the balance of trade. An unfavorable trade balance with the United States attended by an adverse rate of exchange has imposed considerable hardship upon the Dominion. By advising the government a number of non-essential articles and commodities that could be barred from the country without injury to Canadian industry, the War Trade Board has been instrumental in greatly reducing imports from the United States, contributing to that extent toward reducing the balance against the Dominion.

Estimating Our Man Power

Early in the war Britain ascertained the amount of her man power by registration. Canada might well have done this too. It would have saved much misunderstanding and expense. One of the first decisions of the Union Government was to do what the former government has overlooked, and the Canadian Registration Board was the result.

The board was appointed to find out the available labor and energy in Canada, how this was being utilized, where it was located, what it could do and was willing to do, and how all this energy could best be utilized to facilitate Canada's participation in the war. After the registration on June 22 last, the board was able to give the government a very clear and definite idea of the man and woman power in Canada.

The board now knows how much labor is being utilized in less essential industries, and it knows what proportion of it is engaged in more essential industries. In this way the whole force of the nation can be used to the best possible advantage. With registration Canada knows her strength, and knows what she is capable of.

Canada is not entirely self-supporting industrially; she must buy outside her borders. Everyone knows that Canada is very dependent on the sources of supply across the border. This war has accentuated this condition.

Soon after the beginning of the war it became apparent that numerous important matters affecting Canada's participation in it were directly and continuously concerned with conditions and the course of events in the United States.

This condition became more pronounced after the Republic decided to enter the conflict, and the Government arrived at the conclusion that it was not only desirable that provision be made for the most adequate representations of the interest of the Dominion at Washington, but that it was also essential that there should exist the most effective co-operation between the two countries in respect of many economic and financial measures vitally connected with the prosecution of the war.

The Canadian War Mission

Accordingly, at the beginning of the present year the Prime Minister announced the appointment of a Canadian War Mission to Washington, under the chairmanship of Lloyd Harris, a Canadian business man of high commercial qualifications, wide knowledge experience and energy, directly responsible to the Dominion Cabinet.

While in no way infringing upon the Imperial status of the British Embassy, and without in the slightest signifying lack of unity of the British Commonwealth in its relations with another state, the Canadian War Mission is, nevertheless, an independent body responsible solely to the authorities in Ottawa, and with full authority to deal with the Washington Government in respect to all purely Canadian affairs.

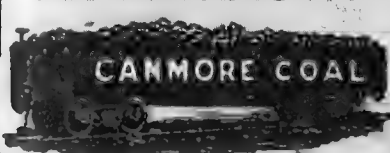
The result of this step is that the progressively growing demands in both countries for increased production, agricultural, industrial and mining; the high urgency of transportation problems on sea and land; the need of more comprehensive organization to engage the utmost force of our human power for economic as well as military purposes—all these considerations have received more prompt and direct attention than would otherwise have been possible. And the relations between the two countries have been conducted with the

BOB LONG

UNION MADE
OVERALLS
SHIRTS & GLOVES



Steam Powers, ATTENTION!



Highest Grade Steam Coal Produced in Canada

Canadian Coal for Canadian Farmers
Equal to the best American Steam Coal.
Semi-Anthracite. Smokeless. Sparkless.
Low Ash, 14491 B.T.U.'s. Ask your dealer,
or write us for descriptive circular.

Birnie Lumber & Coal Co. Ltd.
GENERAL SALES AGENTS
CALGARY CANADA

Food Will Win the War

Serve your country and yourself
by raising FOOD on the fertile
plains of Western Canada. The
Canadian Pacific Railway makes
it easy for you to begin. Lands
\$11 to \$30 an acre; irrigated land
up to \$50; 20 years to pay. Loan
to assist settlers on irrigated lands.
Get full particulars and free illus-
trated literature from

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen'l Supt. C.P.R. Lands
908 1st St. East, CALGARY



PROUTY'S GUARANTEED PRICE LIST

Guarantees you more money as the market goes
up; no less if the market goes down.

FURS to us, CASH to you!

LET us help you make this the most profitable fur-
year you have ever had. Take advantage of Prouty's
Guaranteed Price List System. Start now. You can de-
pend on honest grading, top-notch prices, a square
deal all around. We remit spot cash. Check mailed
same day shipment received. Try us—that's all we ask.

"Grandad Shipped to Prouty"
THE OLDEST FUR HOUSE
In New York, the Fur Market of the World, where
fur prices always reach their highest market value.
Write for Latest Price List, Free!

J. L. PROUTY'S SONS, INC.
Rav Furs, Ginseng Roots, Golden Seal, Etc.
382 West Broadway, New York City

greatest possible harmony and under-
standing.

Publicity of the Right Kind

The war has brought out the value
of the right kind of publicity as no
other influence has. Publicity, the right
kind, has helped to place the Allies on
top. Publicity of the wrong kind has
made Germany the most-hated nation
in the world. Publicity has a good or
evil influence.

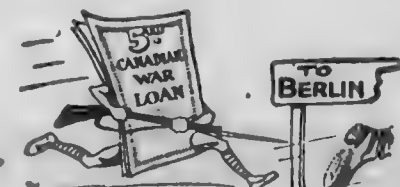
In no conflict, perhaps, in all history,
have the belligerent nations so freely
resorted to the press and other media
of publicity as a means of helping to
achieve victory. The ramifications and
extent of German propaganda during
the past four years have been one of
the marvels of the war. It has been
as sinister as it has been widespread
and insistent. Of late the British have
seen the good that accrues from good
propaganda and have now stepped in
to fill the breach against the German
press work ere it is too late. Britain
has formed her Ministry of Informa-
tion, as Canada was confronted with
the necessity of forming her Depart-
ment of Public Information, which is
one of the important departments of
the government. Canada today is mak-
ing amends for her neglect in the early
days of the war. Under the supervision
of the Hon. N. W. Rowell, and the direc-
tion of M. E. Nichols, the department
is hard at work. One of its principal
enterprises is the War Lecture Bureau
which is now established in every pro-
vince in the Dominion. Its speakers
lecture on topics periodically sent out
by the department. They lecture every-
where, in movies, churches, auditoriums,
etc., etc. The administration of the
War Lecture Bureau is assisted by an
advisory council, of which Sir Robert
Falconer is chairman.

The Department of Public Informa-
tion co-operates with the British Min-
istry of Information and keeps in touch
with the Committee of Public Informa-
tion, Washington. It carries on educa-
tional work at home and abroad. It
issues the Canadian Daily Record for
use of the Canadian soldiers overseas.
It maintains a Women's Section which
specializes on war problems of interest
to Canadian women in activities that
promote the war effort of the country.

It is also the medium through which
the Militia Department makes all of
its announcements, and it edits most
of the official news articles bearing on
the operations of the Canadian army.
This branch of the work is in the hands
of Captain William Wallace, M.C.

Much has been said and written about
the Fuel Controller, the Soldiers of the
Soil, the Civil Service Commission and
the Honorary Advisory Council for
Scientific and Industrial Research that
the facts need not be repeated here.
The Union Government eliminated patronage,
therefore a commission had to
be appointed to see that appointments
to the government services are properly
made according to the Civil Service
Act. These people have to submit to
examinations and quality before they
can gain their appointments. The com-
mission looks after this and all the de-
tails covering the appointment of cler-
ical and other staffs for the government
services.

In this way Canada has been able to
simplify her war effort. It may prop-
erly be said that Canada waited a
long time before organizing her re-
sources; her energy and her public will
to do the real work of the war, but to
the eternal credit of those who came
into office towards the end of last year,
they set to work in an endeavor to
right the wrongs previously committed,
and organize Canada to the last ounce
that the war may be brought as speed-
ily as possible to a successful conclusion.
Also that those at home could be given
an opportunity of rising to their respon-
sibilities as have Canada's fighters in
France. Even now Canada's adminis-
tration of her affairs may not be the
personification of efficiency, but the
administration is the best possible
under present circumstances and all
things considered.



Our Special LUMBER PRICES

Save You \$250 to \$500

enabling YOU to build and YET BUY a

VICTORY BOND

Canadian Sons have covered themselves with glory.
Nothing is too good for them. See they get it. Buy
your bond today. The large saving you make
by buying your lumber from us at cost will
enable you to buy a bigger bond. The larger the
bond the bigger your interest income and the greater
the soldiers' comfort.

COMPARE THESE PRICES WITH OTHERS

Our Special delivered prices, f.o.b. cars your station
freight prepaid.

1 x 4	8 to 16 ft.	No. 1	Edge Grain Flooring	\$52.50
1 x 4	8 to 16 ft.	No. 1	Flat Grain Flooring	37.50
1 x 6	8 to 16 ft.	No. 1	Flat Grain Flooring	39.50
1 x 4	8 to 16 ft.	No. 3	Flooring	35.50
1 x 6	8 to 16 ft.	No. 3	Flooring	39.50
1 x 4	8 to 16 ft.	No. 3 1/2	Flooring	28.50
1 x 4	8 to 16 ft.	No. 1	"V" Jt. Ceiling	37.50
1 x 4	8 to 16 ft.	No. 3	"V" Jt. Ceiling	35.50
1 x 4	8 to 16 ft.	No. 1	"V" Jt. Ceiling	29.50
1 x 4	8 to 16 ft.	No. 3	"V" Jt. Ceiling	27.50
1 x 6	8 to 16 ft.	No. 1	Fir Drop Siding	38.50
1 x 6	8 to 16 ft.	No. 3	Fir Drop Siding	36.50
1 x 6	8 to 16 ft.	No. 3 1/2	Fir Drop Siding	32.50
4-in., 5-in., 6-in.	8 to 16 ft.	No. 1	Fir Casing	54.00
8-in., 10-in., 12-in.	8 to 16 ft.	No. 1	Fir Base	55.50
		No. 1	Rab. Door Jams	55.00
		No. 1	Rab. Window Jams	52.00
1 x 6 and 1 x 8	8 to 16 ft.	No. 1	Fir Finish	42.00
1 x 10 and 1 x 12	8 to 16 ft.	No. 1	Fir Finish	50.00
		No. 1	Fir Shelving	35.00
1 x 6	8 to 16 ft.	No. 1	Cedar Bevel Siding	35.00
1 x 6	8 to 16 ft.	No. 1	Cedar Drop Siding	58.00
1 x 8 to 12 in.	8 to 16 ft.	No. 1	Edge Grain Stepping	65.00
1 x 8 to 12 in.	8 to 16 ft.	No. 1	Flat Grain Stepping	55.00
2 x 4	12 and 14 ft.	No. 1	Com. Fir Dimension	30.00
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	12 and 14 ft.	No. 1	Com. Fir Dimension	30.00
2 x 4	10 and 16 ft.	No. 1	Com. Fir Dimension	31.00
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	10 and 16 ft.	No. 1	Com. Fir Dimension	31.00
2 x 10 and 2 x 12	12 and 14 ft.	No. 1	Com. Fir Dimension	33.00
2 x 10 and 2 x 12	10 and 16 ft.	No. 1	Com. Fir Dimension	34.00
4 x 4, 4 x 6, 6 x 6	10 to 18 ft.	No. 1	Com. Fir Dimension	40.50
1 x 6	8 to 20 ft.	No. 1	Com. Fir Shiplap	28.00
1 x 8 or 10-in.	8 to 20 ft.	No. 1	Com. Fir Shiplap	29.50
1 x 8 or 10-in.	8 to 20 ft.	No. 1	Com. Fir Boards	29.50
1 x 8 or 10-in.	8 to 20 ft.	No. 1	Com. Re-sawn Boards	19.00
		No. 1	Fir Lath	5.25
XXX	No. 1 B.C. Shingles			4.50

Do not order Specific Lengths in Flooring, Ceiling, Drop Siding, Ship-
lap and Boards unless you wish to pay the additional charge of \$4.00
per 1,000 feet. This material is shipped you in lengths from 8 to 16
feet, the majority in 12, 14 and 16-foot lengths.

FREE PLAN BOOK Our Book of House Plans will be sent
you free. If you are going to
build you want it.

Above prices are good for 60 days only. Order at
once. Haul your lumber home on the snow. Give
your wife that

VICTORY BOND

for Christmas. A perpetual income for her resulting
from what we save you.

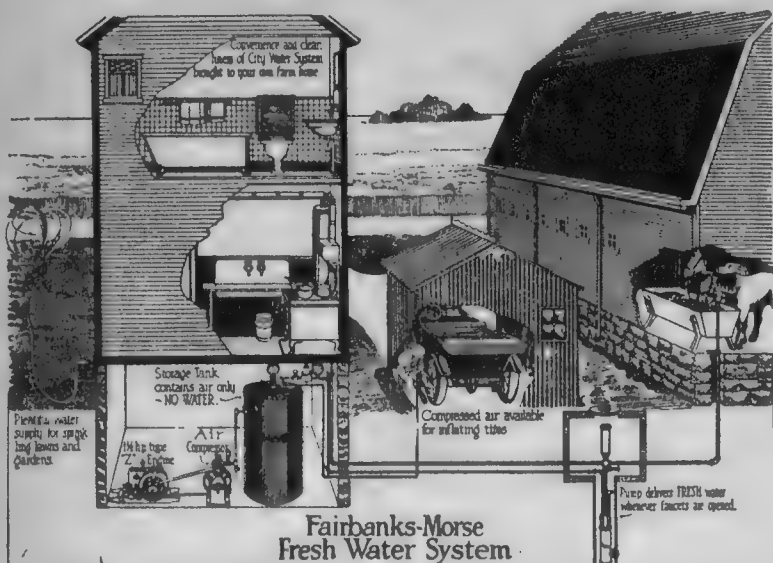
Nor'-West

Farmers Co-Operative Lumber Co. Ltd.

633 Hastings St.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Do It Before Cold Weather!



RIGHT NOW

before the frost gets in the ground—is the time to install this greatest of all conveniences. An absolutely sanitary system.

By pneumatic pressure pure, clean, live water—direct from the well—is supplied at the taps under pressure. No water stored in dirty tanks which catch all the slime and dirt—to become flat and polluted—a menace to health.

WHAT IT IS—

The system is one, designed for just your need—simple, effective and easily operated. The outfit is very simple. Consists of pressure-displacement pump which is located in well, spring or creek—a storage tank which holds compressed air only—an air compressor, and a 1½ Type "Z" Engine. The engine is only used for filling the tank with compressed air. These tanks are made in sizes sufficient for small installation, or large enough to pump 25,000 gallons of water at one time. The air pipe leads from the air tank to the pump in the well—and the water line leads from the pump to the house from which you can run as many water lines as you may desire.

SEE OUR NEAREST DEALER, OR WRITE US DIRECT.

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The Soldier and his Shovel

The Great Importance of the Trenching Tool "in Flanders Fields"—By J. W. Ward

THE chief weapon of the British infantryman is, popularly supposed to be the rifle. But experience shows that the soldier, even though he belongs to a fighting unit, uses a shovel much more than he does the Lee-Enfield. I have been considerably more than a year in France, and practically all that time either in the trenches, or within a few hours' march of them; and the occasions when I have used my rifle against the enemy could easily be counted on the fingers of one hand. But the days and the nights when I have labored with pick and shovel—well, I wish I had a dollar for every one, and a pass to go where I liked to spend it!

This is not surprising, though, when you come to think of it, for except in times of rapid advances, the armies live in trenches and dugouts, all of which, with the highways known as communication trenches, must first be dug out, and afterwards kept in repair.

What "a Task" Means

"A task," that is the amount of work that a man is required to do in a day, or a night, is not a big job; but it is getting there and getting back, and the darkness, the rain and the muck that sometimes make a working party an ordeal for the strongest.

I shall always remember one night, in January, when we were in support, a couple of miles (as the crow flies) behind the front lines. It had been raining for a couple of days, and the trenches were getting into bad condition. The ground in this locality resembled Red River gumbo, except that it was yellow instead of black. Our task was to clear a communication trench through which reinforcements would have to go in case of emergency, and in which there was an almost continuous stream of men carrying water and supplies to the front line troops, and officers, runners and others whose business took them to and fro.

We set off from our dug-out at dark in a good steady rain, and after traveling some three or four miles of twisting twining, slippery trenches, found ourselves in black darkness, up to our knees in mud, each with eight or ten yards of trench to clear.

Struggling with the Mud

The trench was about seven feet deep, and the mud had to be thrown well over the top, so that it should not fall back again. But when you got a shovel-full and with much tugging and grunting lifted it out of the mass, it would stick to the shovel, and it seemed impossible to get it off. Then a party of tumpliners carrying up rations to the front line would come by, and you would try to step to the side of the trench, and find that your feet were stuck and you couldn't move. So you just left your feet where they were and let yourself fall against the side of the trench, causing about a barrow load of fresh dirt to fall in and make your task bigger than it was when you started.

Once in a while the officer in charge of the party would come plugging down the trench asking how we were getting

on. The wise ones stopped muttering imprecations against the mysterious "they" who are held responsible for all the trials and tribulations of the soldier, and answered, "All right, sir!" but the man next to me was foolish enough to start telling his troubles and nearly got put under arrest for asking the officer to try it himself and see if he could get the mud to come off the shovel.

But in course of time I think we did

lower the level of the mud a little. After many experiments, I discovered that if instead of digging right in and getting a shovelful I just took a "little bit off the top" where it was more liquid and not so sticky, I could manage to throw it out. Bye and bye, when we heard that we were going "home," in another half-hour (it was really an hour) we began to make a joke of the pitiable state of muddiness that we had got into.

Back to the Dugout

Going "home" to the dugout was, if possible, worse than the digging. It was so dark that, literally, you could not see your hand before your face, and still raining. I could not tell when I came to a turn in the trench, until I ran against the side. There were wires that caught your rifle or your shovel, steps to go down and steps to go up, holes full of water, and places where the mud was above your knees, bridges across the trench

that you struck with your head, if you didn't catch the warning of the man in front. I fell full length once and got my rifle into such a state that I had to find a water tank next morning and put it under the tap.

But we got to the dugout at last, and after scraping off as much mud as possible rolled up in our blankets and great coats and went to sleep. That's the way we get dry on active service, keep our wet clothes on, put some more over them, and go to sleep.

We had breakfast in bed next morning, tea, bacon and porridge, all hot; and after that, the night before was only something to laugh and joke about.

Of course, there are times when skill with the rifle is of paramount importance and may easily mean the difference between being wiped out yourself or being wiped out by the other fellow, but in the everyday routine work which falls to the work of the private soldier, a good man with the shovel gets through life with much less trouble than the crack shot.

Look Aloft

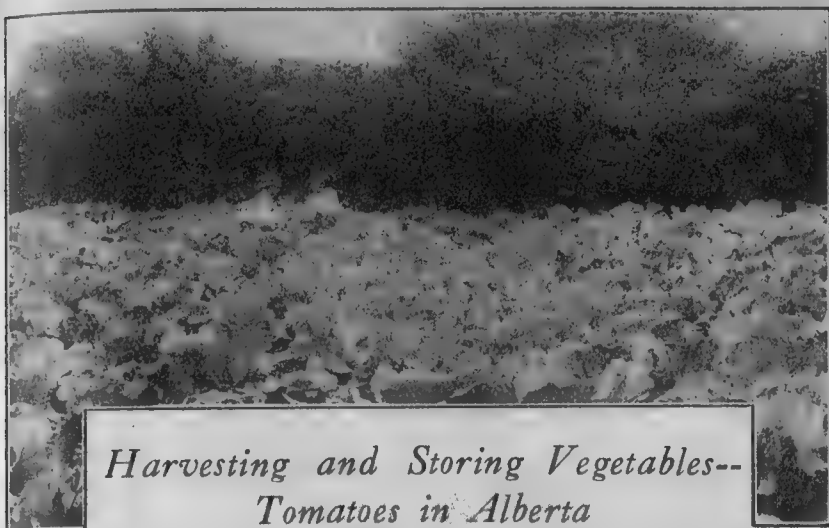
Look aloft! There's much to bend us to the sod
As through our daily round we strain and plod,
But now and then—betwixt the morn and night—
Look up and see the glorious vistas bright,
And seek a greater aim, a wider scope,
For each succeeding day, a nobler hope;
Take time to shift the heavy load—our Lord gives time—
And look aloft!

—Belle Hagen Winslow.
Harte, Man.



John W. Ward,
Associate Editor of The Guide, now in a
Base Hospital in France.

Fall Work in the Garden



Harvesting and Storing Vegetables--
Tomatoes in Alberta

THERE will be many tomatoes which will not ripen before the plants are killed by the frost. If the fully-grown green specimens are picked before being frozen, and each specimen wrapped in paper and stored in closed boxes, they will be found, from tests made at the Experimental Farm, to ripen better than by exposing them to the sun. Even if put into closed boxes without wrapping each specimen, they ripen well.

Frequently cauliflowers are just beginning to head when it becomes necessary to harvest them owing to severe frosts. If the plants are pulled and replanted in boxes in the cellar, and kept watered, they will go on developing, and one can have cauliflower for some weeks. Brussels sprouts can also be replanted in this way. Both of these vegetables may, however, be left in the ground for some weeks yet.

If cabbage begin to split and it is not yet time to harvest them, the splitting will be prevented to some extent by twisting the plants so as to loosen them. This checks the flow of sap into the head. If the cellar is warm and dry, and the cabbage have to be harvested owing to the frost, they will keep well for a time outside if covered with leaves.

When the accommodation is poor, celery may be kept outside in the soil well into the winter by opening a trench, preferably a narrow one 15 or 16 inches wide and deep enough so that the tops of the celery will come about level with the surface of the ground. The celery plants are put close together in it, and before there are severe frosts, a thin layer of straw or leaves is put over the top. When the cold weather comes a heavier covering of leaves may be put over, if it is desirable to leave the celery longer, and then 12 to 15 inches of soil over that. By putting sufficient leaves or straw over the soil again, frost may be kept out, and the celery dug out as required.

In harvesting potatoes, any which show signs of decay should be kept separate from the rest, and used first, thus helping to avoid the development of rot when stored. Potatoes should be dry when they are stored.

Keep onions dry, spread thinly. Squashes, pumpkins and citrons should be kept in a moderately warm, not a cool, place.—Experimental Farms Note.

Ripe Tomatoes in Alberta

The production of tomatoes in large quantities on the prairie does not appear to have been a success in the past, but prairie people are of a type who are for ever doing something which was never done before. Messrs. G. O. Kerr and J. E. Terrill, of Lethbridge, Alberta, have observed for some years that tomatoes in small quantities were matured in the Lethbridge district and decided that there was no reason why the experiment should not be made on a commercial scale. As a result about two acres of tomatoes were set out this summer on land farmed by Mr. Kerr, a

few miles east of Lethbridge. The plants were started under glass in Lethbridge and set out on June 6, 7 and 8, at which time they were from 6 to 8 inches in height. Three thousand five hundred plants were set in the plot, some of them three feet apart and some four feet apart. The experience of the season seems to indicate that the four-foot plant is preferable. The soil secured was an old pasture which had since been in alfalfa and is protected by a wind break of trees on the western side. It is a very rich loam with a gentle south slope and is irrigated. The land was cultivated in the ordinary way and irrigated before planting and three times afterwards.

The first of the ripe fruit was available seven weeks after setting out the plants, or about the end of July. During the month of August from five to six hundred pounds of beautiful ripe fruit was taken off the plot each day and this rate of production continued into September. The total yield of the plot is estimated at 35,000 pounds and a ready market was found for the product in the city of Lethbridge, the early ripe tomatoes bringing 25 cents a pound and the latter crop 15 cents a pound. The gross price of 35,000 pounds at the latter figure is \$5,250.

According to Mr. Kerr no difficulties were experienced in the production of this crop. The vines were trimmed early in July for the purpose of producing heavier fruit and also admitting more sunshine which ripened it very rapidly. The tomatoes are as large and as well developed as the best imported stock from British Columbia or Washington and, being local grown, they, of course, reach the consumer in better condition. The crop was so heavy that in many cases the support stakes which had been put in for the vines to climb on were broken down. One vine was noted which had 88 tomatoes on it.

Everbearing Strawberries

"Everbearing strawberries are the greatest acquisition in the fruit line in Western Canada," said Mr. Patmore, at Brandon, recently. "With the old varieties we plant them one year and begin to pick the next. With the Everbearing, however, fruit may be produced two months after the planting, and you can continue to pick for the balance of the season. If the blossoms of the Everbearing variety gets frosted, new ones come on, so that you are sure of a strawberry crop every year. Last year we picked strawberries to the 14th day of October, even after the first and second fall frost had come. The young fruit was protected by the foliage. Of course, all varieties suffered from the wind and frost last spring. The drifting winds bared the roots, which were frozen, but it is not often that we have such a combination of disasters as we had this year. Everbearing strawberries will be scarce for a year or two, but it will only be a question of time until they are the most largely grown in this country."

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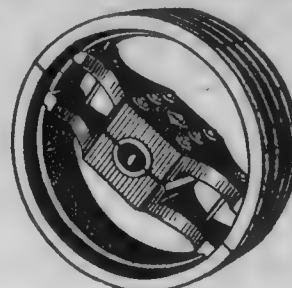
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The Countrywoman

Women's Aid Department

THE Department of Militia and Defence in co-operation with the St. John Ambulance brigade overseas, has authorized the establishment of a women's aid department for service in the military hospitals throughout Canada. The women's aid department will be organized in three divisions. The first, a volunteer section (V.A.D.'s.) will include nursing members and function trainers. The second, called a special service section will include masseuses. The third division, a general service section will comprise head clerks, clerks, stenographers, telephone operators, head cooks, assistant cooks, housemaids, sewing women, charwomen and other employments that may seem advisable.

This action has been taken, according to a statement by the department, "realizing the necessity for man-power in the period of war, and knowing the readiness of Canadian women to give their services in any emergency."

The readiness of the Canadian women to serve their country has been felt ever since the war started. At every opportunity women have requested to be allowed to give their services. The field has been very limited in the past, but now the opportunities for service are opening, and it is not required that they take years of special training to be able to help. We will find that our women will be as ready to volunteer as were the men.

Those wishing to join the nursing section must hold a certificate from the St. John Ambulance brigade, but that is unnecessary for the general service section. Application should be made through the local representative of the St. John Ambulance brigade or to Dr. J. C. Copp, deputy commissioner, 43 Victoria Street Toronto. Members of the aid department will wear the regulation uniform of St. John Ambulance brigade. Accommodation will be provided in the hospitals when possible, but if impossible the members may live at their own homes, receiving subsistence allowance. In the nursing service, preference will be given to members with hospital experience, but no trained nurses will be accepted. The military department states that in the volunteer section no pay is granted, but allowances are made for uniform, food, quarters and laundry. Members in the general service section and masseuses will receive salaries.

Women as Ministers

At the Methodist conference held in Hamilton, it was unanimously decided that women should be placed on an equality with men in all that affects their relations as laymen of the church. When it came to the matter of admitting the women into the ranks of probationers and ordained ministers of the church the really hot debate of the conference arose. The question was eventually shelved for another four years.

An amendment of the motion, that the discussion be indefinitely postponed, was made in view of the profound significance of the issue that it should be ordered "referred during the next quadriennium to the official board of the church with the instructions to report to the next general conference." The amendment was put and succeeded in obtaining the necessary three-fourths vote.

Physical Training for Boys

The Local Council of Women will petition the provincial government, at the request of the Women's Canadian Club, to enforce some form of physical training for boys and youths under 19 years of age, with the object of elevating the present standard. This was decided on at the first fall meeting of the local council executive held in Winnipeg. This action was decided on because of the feeling that there was great need to build up the physical strength of the youth of the province.

The Need of Socks

Capt. Mary Plummer, of the Canadian Field Comforts Commission, has sent a

circular letter to all women's knitting clubs which are providing socks for the commission. The letter answers many of the questions one hears from time to time put by women anxious to do just what is in the very best interests of the men overseas. It follows in part and opens with an explanation of the detail involved in getting last year's Christmas parcels to their destination and the exact use to which all cash contributions were put.

"We had many letters regarding the report that our shipments from Canada were being stopped and that the commission would be moved to Montreal. As soon as we had definite proof of this rumor in the form of a newspaper cutting, we took it to the overseas minister of militia who kindly had a cable message sent off immediately which we hope has completely satisfied our friends.

towels, handkerchiefs and medium weight underwear come next. Stationery, tobacco, leather bootlaces, chocolate (good, solid bars), tins of meat or fruit or coffee, seedless raisins and dates are very welcome. Cocoa very often shakes out of its tin or box and should be very carefully wrapped up before packing. We do not want any home-made sweets or toffees or any peanut brittle as they invariably go bad and spoil the other contents of the parcel, and please do not send any apples or other fruit. It is such a shame to have a good parcel spoiled by one rotten orange or sickly melting lump of toffee and takes it a lot of time to clean up and repair such parcels."

Baby-Weighing Campaign

Reports from Washington tell of the

physical condition, the test has served to indicate the children who are in especial need of care. Parents have discovered in their children unsuspected defects, many of them remediable if taken in time, but likely to mean future suffering and ill health if neglected.

"Clean-up" campaigns and campaigns for better milk are being undertaken. Public lecture courses and classes in child care for mother and "little mothers" have been instituted. At the beginning of Children's Year each community was assigned a quota of the 100,000 babies to be saved. Now all over the country, doctors, nurses, newspaper men, business men, mothers and fathers are working in their several communities to "raise" that quota.—The Outlook.

Women in British Parliament

As a result of the political enfranchisement of the women of the United Kingdom a number of women have come forward as candidates for seats at the next general election. Among those who have decided to stand for non-party lines is Miss Eunice G. Murray, a well-known worker in the suffrage cause.

Miss Murray was asked for an expression of her views on the situation which has developed through the decision of the law officers of the Crown that it is illegal for women to become members of Parliament. Miss Murray considers that women have the right to sit in Parliament, because the granting of the right to vote carries with it the right for women to choose those who would represent their political interests. In her opinion the decision of the law officers of the Crown is just what might have been expected. Since they worked and reasoned along the lines of tradition and precedent, they could hardly be expected, she thinks, to arrive at any other than the ruling they had made.

Their decision, if allowed to go unchallenged and uncorrected by legislation, would be a serious blow to democratic progress, as it would tend to perpetuate forms of sex privilege by denying full and equal rights to over 6,000,000 voters, and prevent all voters returning a woman if such were their desire.

Miss Murray's opinion is that there is no legal hindrance to women entering Parliament, although the law officers of the Crown have decided otherwise. The entrance of women into political life as members of Parliament would, she says, destroy the present position of domination exercised by men, and would enable a demand to be made for a share of the offices of the Crown. She objected to having this very important phase of the woman suffrage question decided by those whose authority would be challenged by its success, and held that the decision should lie with the representatives of the people.

She feels strongly that the general weight of public opinion is in favor of women being given the opportunity of representing their fellow-electors in the House of Commons. She has not so far encountered any opposition to her candidature as a woman.

Asked what she considered would be the probable action of the government in the matter, Miss Murray said she believed they would be forced to bring a bill to legalize women members of Parliament, both on account of the Labor Party's expressed intention to support women at the polls, and because of public opinion on the subject. Many of the women's societies were even now, she said, bringing pressure to bear on the government.

Miss Murray is of opinion also that the time has come for a general election. The government need the support of the country, she said, and would be all the stronger for having the mandate of the very large body of new voters. It had been said that a general election would be too disturbing at the present time; but Miss Murray is convinced that it will be of benefit to have the immensely important questions of the day brought clearly before the electorate, and the feeling of the country on those questions given definite expression through the ballot-box.—Christian Science Monitor.



Indian Summer

When summer's verdant beauty flies,
And autumn glows with richer dyes,
A softer charm beyond them lies—
It is the Indian summer.

Ere winter's snows and winter's breeze
Bereave of beauty all the trees,
The balmy spring renewal sees
In the sweet Indian summer.

And thus, dear love, if early years
Have drown'd the germ of joy in tears,
A later gleam of hope appears—
Just like the Indian summer.

And ere the snows of age descend,
O trust me, dear one, changeless friend,
Our falling years may brightly end—
Just like the Indian summer.

—Samuel Lover.

"Our work has never been questioned and we have always had the strong support of the military authorities so that we cannot understand how such rumors arise. It would be a great help to us in future if anyone receiving any communication with regard to the work of the commission or seeing any reference to it in the newspapers would immediately send us a copy. In the event of any move or change of work we should certainly communicate with you at once direct so please do not believe any report of this unless confirmed by us.

"We cannot of course speak for other organizations, but we feel quite sure of our own methods of distribution and know that no accumulation of our comforts at the front has ever been possible. We certainly do not get too many socks and hope you will send us more this year than ever before for the Canadians.

A Real Need

"The director-general of voluntary organizations in England is appealing constantly for such things as knitted comforts, handkerchiefs, towels, anti-vermin vests and especially for socks and states that there is a very real need for these comforts for the imperial troops.

"We are always being asked what comforts we wish sent us from Canada. Socks are emphatically the most valued contribution, shirts, gauze underwear,

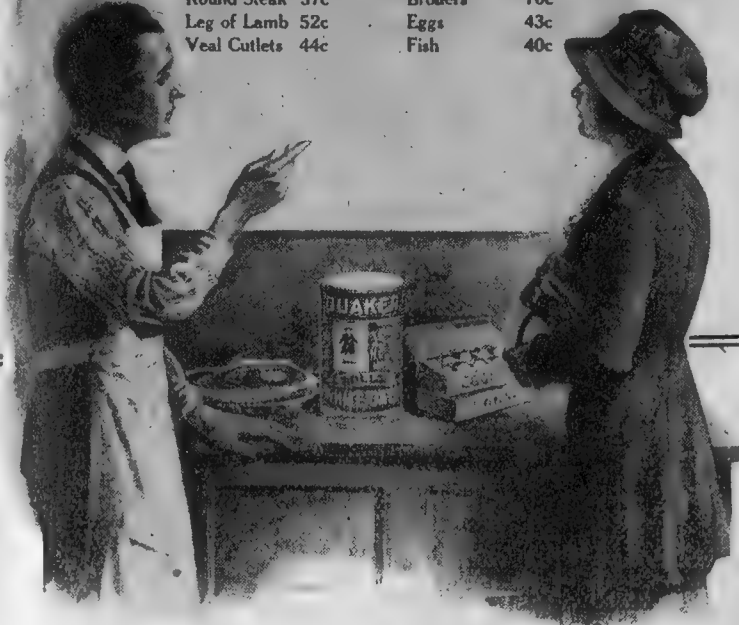
gains that are being made toward the objective of Children's Year—"to save 100,000 babies and to get a square deal for children." The year was inaugurated on April 6, 1918, the anniversary of our entry into the war, under the direction of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor and Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defence. The work has the special approval and support of President Wilson. The first activity undertaken was a weighing and measuring test for babies and little children. To the present date, fully 6,000,000,000 children under six years of age have been treated with scales and tape-measure, and the work is still going on.

The chief value of the weighing and measuring lies in the fact that it is bringing the children to public attention and arousing communities to action for child welfare. Since weight and height constitute a rough index of

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Make Quaker Oats your breakfast. Mix it also with your flour foods. Use it to save money, to save wheat and meat, to add flavor and nutrition.

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Quaker Oats Bread

1½ cups Quaker Oats (uncooked)
2 teaspoons salt ½ cup sugar
2 cups boiling water 1 cake yeast
¼ cup lukewarm water 5 cups flour

Mix together Quaker Oats, salt and sugar. Pour over two cups of boiling water, let stand until lukewarm. Then add yeast which has been dissolved in ¼ cup lukewarm water, then add 5 cups of flour.

Knead slightly, set in a warm place, let rise until light (about 2 hours). Knead thoroughly, form into two loaves and put in pans. Let rise again and bake about 50 minutes. If dry yeast is used, a sponge should be made at night with the liquid, the yeast, and a part of the white flour. This recipe makes two loaves.

Quaker Oats Pancakes

2 cups Quaker Oats (uncooked), 1½ cups flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in 2 tablespoons hot water, 1 teaspoon baking powder (mix in the flour). 2½ cups sour milk or buttermilk, 2 eggs beaten lightly, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 or 2 tablespoons melted butter (according to the richness of the milk).

Process: Soak Quaker Oats over night in milk. In the morning mix and sift flour, soda, sugar and salt—add this to Quaker Oats mixture—add melted butter; add eggs beaten lightly—beat thoroughly and cook as griddle cakes.

Quaker Oats Muffins

2-3 cup Quaker Oats (uncooked), 1½ cups flour, 1 cup scalded milk, 1 egg, 4 level teaspoons baking powder, 2 tablespoons melted butter, ½ teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons sugar.

Turn scalded milk on Quaker Oats, let stand five minutes; add sugar, salt and melted butter; sift in flour and baking powder, mix thoroughly and add egg well beaten. Bake in buttered gem pans.

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MEN'S HEAVY BLACK BEAVER CLOTH Overcoats, lined with a very heavy plush, makes a specially dressy and warm coat, with large shawl collar of Mink Marmot. All sizes. **\$35.00**

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MINK MARMOT SETS—Scarf is curved around neck and is 42 inches long, with head on one end and tail and paws on the other; lined with soft silk, same color. Large melon muff to match. Set **\$25.00**

TASMANIA OPOSSUM SETS—A very beautiful brown shade of strong, durable fur; made in the new shoulder cape, fastened with dome fastenings and silk chain, lined with soft silk. Large plain melon muff to match. **\$65.00**

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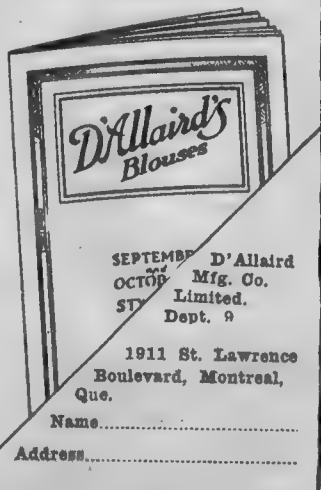
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Butter Substitutes

ONCE upon a time, so the story goes, you could buy a pound of butter for seventeen cents. Today for seventeen cents you get one-third of a pound or less, and on top of the increase in price comes a request from the Food Controller that we limit the consumption of butter to two pounds per person per month. This seems a small allowance, but if we substitute for butter in cooking we will find this amount ample. When we think of the supreme efforts our men at the front are making I am sure we are one and all ready and anxious to sacrifice something, and it is surely very little, for the men who are risking everything, even life itself for us. So let us not complain, just get busy and see what use you can make of the substitutes. To those of us who have always used dripping, etc., in at least a part of our cooking the substituting will be an easy matter.

Oleomargarine is as a rule made of pure ingredients and is wholesome. An animal fat—suet—perhaps or a vegetable fat such as cottonseed oil is mixed with a small quantity of butter fat. This mixture is churned, worked, salted and packed the same as creamery or dairy butter. Nut margarines are made from the oils extracted from nuts, walnuts, peanuts or cocoanuts. Then there are the purely vegetable oils, such as Crisco, Snowdrift, etc., and the cooking oils, olive oil and cottonseed and peanut oils. No doubt most of us will find it more convenient and economical to use clarified fat and dripping. Be sure and keep each fat such as bacon, chicken, ham, beef, lamb or pork in a jar by itself, in a cool place well covered. The stronger fats such as lamb and bacon may be used in spiced cakes and puddings where the spices and flavoring will overcome any possible taste. The dripping from pork may be used in pastry and in biscuits, muffins, etc. Sausage fat is excellent for frying potatoes, croquettes, fish, etc. The fat from chicken and turkeys make as good cookies and cake as butter. Do not use quite as large a quantity. It contains no water and butter always has more or less water in it. Be careful not to allow any of the dripping to become rancid.

Butter Substitute

The following recipe makes the butter flavor go a long way.

2 lbs. suet 2 lbs. pork
2 lbs. butter

Cut the suet into small pieces and boil with water until all the fat is extracted. Pour through a sieve into a utensil with hot water. The more hot water the finer the fat will be. Let it stand until the fat is cool and solid. Treat the pork fat in the same way. Melt two pounds of butter in the top of a double boiler until it looks like pure oil. Strain off the liquid butter and put it with the other fat on the back of the stove to melt. Be careful in adding the pork and beef fat to wipe all the water off. When the fats are melted put the boiler directly over the fire and let the contents boil up, skim if necessary. Pour the fat into a stone crock.

Pie Crust

1½ cups white flour 1 level teaspoon salt
1 cup shortening Water
1½ cups rye flour

Any of the vegetable fats or pork dripping may be used in this pastry. Add the salt to the flour and cut in the cold fat with two knives. Use just enough cold water to make the particles stick together. Put on a slightly floured board and roll very thin.

Peanut Macaroons

½ lb. peanut butter 1 cup white sugar
Whites 2 eggs

Beat the whites of the eggs and then beat the whole together with a spoon. Roll the mixture into balls the size of a nutmeg, dust with sugar, lay them on a sheet of a paper about one inch apart and bake until a light brown.

Peanut Butter Croquettes

2 cups mashed potatoes 2 tablespoons butter
¾ cup bread crumbs substitute
2 eggs ¼ teaspoon salt
¼ cup cream ¼ cup peanut butter
1 small onion 1 tablespoon milk

Mix the potatoes with the butter substitute, milk, one egg, onion and salt. Heat the cream and bread crumbs in a small saucepan and stir to a paste. Cool and add the peanut butter. Then add to potato mixture and form into croquettes. Beat the second egg adding a little cold water. Roll the croquettes in bread

crumbs then in the beaten egg, then in bread crumbs again. Fry in deep hot fat and drain. To save fat one may put a little dripping in a pan, put the croquettes in, put a small bit of fat on the top of each croquette and set in a hot oven, to brown.

Oatmeal Cookies

These are almost as good as shortbread. The recipe makes a good many cookies and they are easily and quickly made.

2 cups war flour 1 teaspoon salt
1 cup rolled oats 1 cup brown sugar
1 cup shortening 1 teaspoon soda
2 cups oatmeal flour A little water

Three cups of rolled oats may be used in place of the oatmeal flour and one cup of rolled oats. Add the soda and the salt to the white flour, sift and mix with the rolled oats and oat flour. Mix in this one cup of vegetable fat or part vegetable fat and part dripping. When the fat is well mixed with the flour add enough water (about one-half cup) to make a dough. Dust the bake board with flour and roll the dough in thin sheets, cut in squares and bake in a moderate oven.—Mrs. M. C. D.

Hard Soap

Any scraps of fat there are not edible may be made into soap, even half a cup may be utilized in this way.

¼ cup lye ¼ cup melted fat ¼ cup cold water

Dissolve the lye in the cold water, stir add the melted fat. Cool. Stir until creamy. Put in a mold to harden. Cut into squares and use as kitchen soap.

Ginger Snaps

2 cups molasses 1 cup dripping or vegetable fat
¼ cup sugar 2 teaspoons ginger
1 teaspoon soda 1 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons vinegar

Boil together the molasses, shortening and sugar. Let cool slightly and add the vinegar and the soda dissolved in a little hot water. Sift the salt with flour, mix stiff enough to roll out. Some rye flour may be used in these. Roll very thin, cut out and bake.

Dark Cake

A very excellent cook gave me this recipe and I have found that dripping or one of the vegetable fats may be substituted for the butter. In using the vegetable fats use slightly less than the butter called for in the recipe.

¼ cup dripping or 1 teaspoon cinnamon
Vegetable fat ¼ cup sour milk
1 cup brown sugar 1 heaping cup flour
2 eggs 1 tablespoon molasses
¼ teaspoon soda ¼ teaspoon cloves
1 cup chopped raisins

Cream the butter and sugar, add the molasses and the milk and eggs. Sift the spices and soda with the flour. Flour the raisins slightly and add last.—Mrs. J. S. W.

War Time Doughnuts

One can use these doughnuts with a clear conscience as they call for no sugar, wheat flour, butter or lard.

1 tablespoon melted 3½ cups barley flour
vegetable fat 1 teaspoon salt
¼ cup honey ¼ teaspoon nutmeg
¼ cup corn syrup 3 teaspoons baking
1 egg powder
¼ cup buttermilk ½ teaspoon soda

Cream together the melted vegetable fat, honey and syrup. Add the egg beaten very light and the buttermilk mixed with the soda. Mix the dry ingredients thoroughly and add to the mixture. Roll out on a floured board and roll to one quarter inch thickness. Cut out with a doughnut cutter and fry in vegetable fat until a crisp brown.

Oatmeal Cookies

1 cup cooking oil ¼ teaspoon soda
1 cup barley flour ¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup corn flour 4 tablespoons sweet
2 cups rolled oats milk
½ teaspoon baking 1 cup molasses or
powder syrup
1 teaspoon cinnamon

Mix and sift all the dry ingredients, then add the oats, oil, molasses and milk. Drop by teaspoonfuls on an oiled tin. Leave at least two inches between the cookies in the pan because they will spread. Bake in a moderate oven. They will be thin and crisp when done.

Additional School Lunches

Cream Toast

4 level tablespoons 4 level tablespoons
butter flour
4 cups milk ¼ teaspoon salt
Toast

Melt butter, add flour and salt, then

add milk gradually, stirring constantly until smooth. Pour over toast and serve.

Scrambled Eggs

6 eggs
Salt and pepper
Beat the eggs well, add the milk and salt and pepper to taste. Put a little butter in the top of the double boiler, or in a saucepan set in another pan containing hot water. Stir constantly until the mixture thickens.

Potato Chowder

6 medium-sized potatoes, sliced
1/4 pound salt pork, cut into dice
1 tablespoon chopped onion
1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon flour
1 pint milk
1 pint water
1 teaspoon salt
Fry the pork and onions together until both are a delicate brown. Put a layer of the sliced potatoes into a kettle, then a layer of onions and pork, and sprinkle with salt. Repeat this until those materials are all used. Pour over them the grease from the pan in which the pork and onions were fried and add the water. Cover and simmer twenty minutes or until the potatoes are tender. Thicken the milk with the flour mixed with the butter and pour it over the potatoes. Stir carefully so as not to break the potatoes. Serve very hot.

Buckwheat Muffins

If one has muffin pans in the school equipment, hot gems may form part of the school lunch. Ask one of the girls the previous day to bring the buttermilk and milk ready mixed, it takes only a short time to stir up the mixture and about twenty minutes to bake it.

2 1/2 cups buttermilk
2 cups buckwheat flour
1 level teaspoon soda
1/4 cup sour cream
1 cup wheat flour
1 teaspoon salt

Bake in greased gem pans in a fairly hot oven.

Corn Biscuits

2 1/2 cups flour
4 level tablespoons shortening
2 teaspoons sugar
1 1/2 cups cornmeal
1 teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons baking powder
2 cups cold water

Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Mix in the shortening with two knives or with the tips of the fingers, add the cold water and mix well. Drop by spoonfuls into greased muffin pans or on a greased baking sheet one and one half inches apart. Bake in a hot oven.

Stewed Cabbage

2 quarts cabbage
1 tablespoon butter
Pepper
1 rounding tablespoon flour
1/4 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup milk

Chop the cabbage fairly fine, put into a stewing pan with sufficient boiling water to cover, add a little salt, bring to the boiling point and boil slowly uncovered for twenty minutes. Drain in a saucepan, when perfectly dry dust over, stirring constantly, the flour, butter, salt and pepper, when this is blended add the milk, or if you have cream use cream and omit the butter. When this has reached the boiling point stand over hot water for ten minutes and serve.

The Cruel Grasp of Germany

In the Cruel Grasp of Germany

Continued from Page 9

while I was there, who had been working behind the German lines. It was pitiful to see them; they were nothing but skin and bone. We could hardly recognize them as Englishmen. They were in a terrible state. Though non-combatants, two men of the R.A.M.C. were made by the Germans to work in labor companies at Sagnicourt, Rumancourt and Ecoust. One was hit in the back with the butt of a rifle by the guard. He saw two men knocked down and one who fainted from weakness, due to overwork and underfeeding.

Another witness was placed in one of the four prisoners' cages outside Cagnicourt (about eight miles from the firing line). "There was," he says, "no shelter for two days, and the Germans then put up two huts, which accommodated about 400, sitting down between each other's knees. There were 1,200 in the camp. After being captured they got no food for 24 hours." He was told that 200 prisoners had gone to hospital with dysentery, and on the morning he escaped 400 were reported sick.

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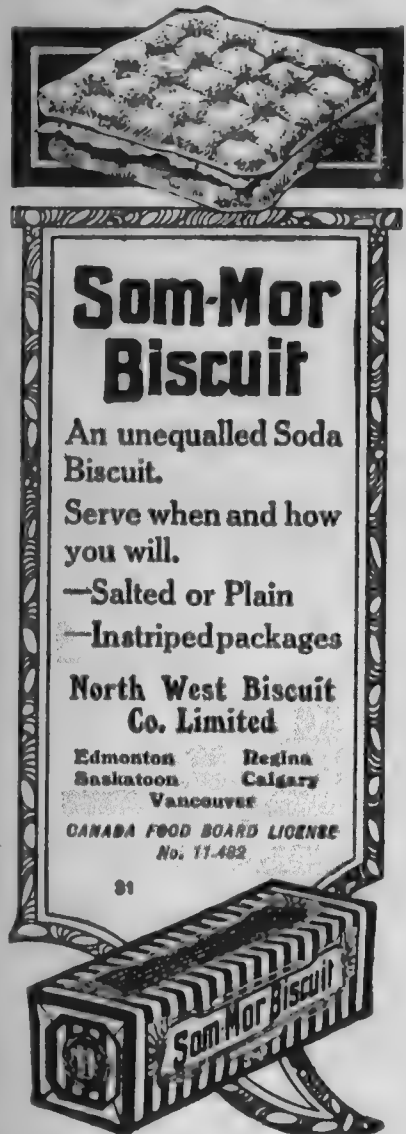
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Farm Women's Clubs

Manitoba Women's Conference

THE executive of the National Council of Women, resident in Manitoba, have called a conference of all the women of the province. This conference is called in order that the women of Manitoba may consult together on the various problems of interest to women in the light of their new citizenship and of conditions contingent upon the war. The federation with the National Council are the Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association, the Home Economic Society, and the local councils of Brandon, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg and Virden. The matters to be discussed are of vital interest to every individual woman and of every type of women's organization whether of town or country. The conference will be held in Winnipeg November 20, 21 and 22. Every society in the province will be free to send delegates. The railway fares will be pooled. The only qualifications required of delegates will be a letter of credentials from the secretary of the society they represent and a willingness to enter into this arrangement of pooling the fares.

This conference as planned will mean much in the crystallizing of thought of the women of Manitoba. Your branch or local cannot afford to neglect to send a delegate.

A Splendid Effort

Weiler, John Knox, Cherry Grove, Bears Hill, Pleasant Prairie, Lone Ridge, Twin Lakes and Gwynne locals joined together recently in an effort to raise money for our U.F.W.A. Hut and other patriotic purposes. Arrangements were made for a lecture to be given by two returned soldiers. The lecture was a very interesting one indeed and a good crowd was in attendance. As a result, \$27.15 was sent to the Central office, being the amount of the share allotted for the U.F.W.A.—Hut Fund. \$58.85 was the total realized, after expenses amounting to \$4.50 had been deducted. This was very satisfactory, considering that the district, which has been badly frozen out this year, had already been canvassed during that week for funds for the Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army and one or two other worthy causes.

Arranged Topics

Rathwell U.F.W.A. held two interesting meetings in September, which were well attended. At the meeting on September 4 the pamphlet sent out by the Social Service League, dealing with typhoid fever, was read and discussed, also the aims of the British Labor Party after the war, taken from the Woman's Century. The latter aroused quite a little discussion. Red Cross sewing was done during the reading of the papers and the discussion which followed, and altogether a pleasant afternoon was spent. At the meeting on September 18, the subject taken up was "Xmas. Boxes for the Soldiers from the District." At the next meeting Mrs. Parly's address to the secretaries' convention will be read; also Mr. Brownlee's address re the Legal Department of the U.F.A.

Meet in Spite of Busy Time

"Our August meeting was held on the afternoon of August 12, in the W.G.G.A. rest rooms. Although harvest was in full swing here, and quite a number were detained at home on

that account, still we had a good number (14) out. We also added one new member, and now have 33 names on our roll. We were disappointed in not having Miss Hiltz, Domestic Science teacher, with us on account of her illness. Miss Hiltz was compelled to go to the hospital with an attack of typhoid fever, but we are looking forward to an address from her at our next meeting.

Several items of business were attended to, and the meeting closed by singing two verses of our National Anthem.

"After that a war-time lunch was served, and a sociable and helpful half-hour was spent."—A. J. Garry, sec. treas., W.G.G.A., Yorkton, Sask.

Plans a Miniature Convention

Mrs. J. E. Krefting, secretary of Asker U.F.W.A., reports that they are doing Red Cross work all the time. The members have applied for the tea rooms at Ponoka for a month and have every hope of being able to secure them. At the time of writing, Mrs. Krefting stated that the local was preparing to put on a membership drive at the local fair on the following week, when they hoped to have our director, Mrs. G. Root, with them. We have not heard the results as yet, but have no doubt that they will be very satisfactory, and if they are not, it will not be the fault of the members. Instead of canvassing in the regular way, arrangements were made to hold a miniature convention and ask each of the surrounding locals to send a good speaker, who would speak on some subject of vital importance to farm women, as it was thought that in that way they would be more likely to gain the attention of non-members and get them interested in our work. \$6.00 has been sent to the Traveller's Aid, and the local is going to make an effort to have a Public Health Nurse sent into the district.

From a Soldier's Point of View

Hindville Local U.F.W.A. held their regular meetings in August and September, but owing to the busy season on the farm, the attendance was not as good as could have been wished for. At the August meeting the subject taken up was Red Cross work, and Mr. Keill, a returned veteran, gave the members a very interesting talk on life in the trenches and behind the lines from a soldier's point of view. He gave great praise to the Y.M.C.A. for the work which they are doing amongst the boys in France. At the September meeting, Red Cross work was again taken up, also the latest regulations of the Food Controller. A motion was carried to the effect that a letter should be sent to Mrs. Ross expressing the sympathy of the members with her and her family in their recent sad bereavement.

Money Makers

We held a picnic, with sports and a dance after it, at the Muskiki Wapui Sanitarium at Little Manitou Lake. We sold 65 tickets at 25 cents each, for 12 ducklings donated by Mrs. Bannister, one of our members, and 50 at the same price, for a clock donated by Miss Brown, of the Sanitarium. We cleared \$54 from the proceeds of the picnic, dance and raffles. We sent \$15 to the Canadian Red Cross, and \$15 to the Y.M.C.A. Military Fund. With the rest, combined with what we have in the treasury, we will procure supplies for making day shirts, socks, and pajamas for our soldiers.

We hold interesting meetings every three weeks at the homes of our members, and we serve tea or coffee, one kind of sandwiches and cake. We have 17 members, and expect three more to join at our next meeting. The topics for our next meeting are, "Keeping the Young People on the Farm" and "Easy Sunday Dinners," papers on which will be prepared by different members. We will give a dance at the school house, after harvest.

The Poplar Park W.G.G.A. is quite a distance from here, as the lake separates us. We have not as yet co-operated with any other club, but I attended a meeting of the Simmons W.G.G.A. recently. They have some fine live members.—Amy C. Eskdahl, president Xena W.G.G.A.

Plan to Study New Book

The John Knox U.F.W.A. held a meeting on October 1 at the residence of the president, Mrs. Ballhorn. Six members and four visitors were present. The principal matter under discussion was the arrangement of a program for the winter season. The members decided to send for a copy of "Deep Furrows," Mr. Hopkins Moorehouse's book, which is highly recommended by the Central office to all our members, as being a book well worth reading. It was also decided that the 16th of each month should be devoted to Red Cross work. After the meeting, a light lunch was served, which was very much enjoyed by everybody.

Members in Charge of Tea Room

The secretary of Arbor Park U.F.W.A. reports that they have now 12 paid-up members, two new ones having been taken in recently. They are doing a great deal of Red Cross work. A quilt was made in aid of this cause and sold for ten dollars, and a sale of farm produce which was held in Ponoka realized \$150. The members took charge of the Tea Rooms, which are open in Ponoka every Saturday during the month of September, and in this way cleared \$57, and as the Red Cross local had decided not to serve lunch on fair day, the U.F.W.A. took the matter up, asking neighboring societies to contribute



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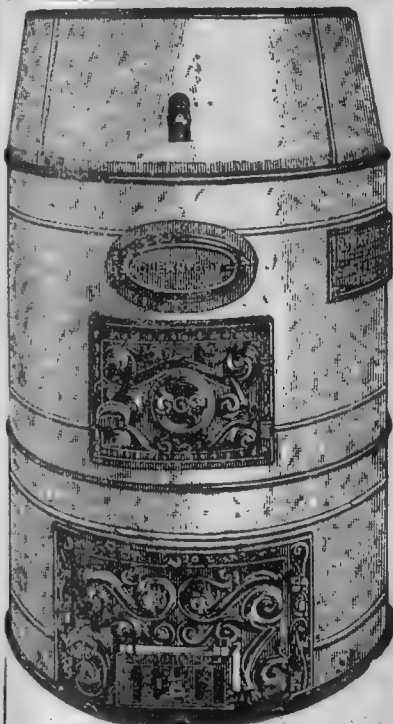
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what they felt like, and cleared \$294. A picnic was held in the summer, when Mrs. Geo. Root, provincial director, was present and gave a very interesting address. A collection was taken up for the Red Cross which amounted to \$16.10. Meetings are held on the first Wednesday of each month.

Interested in Junior Work

The Maple U.F.W.A. held a meeting on September 5, at which ten members and five visitors were present. A discussion took place on Junior Work. A Junior Club has been started and have already held one meeting. The secretary promises to send us a report of what they are doing later on. The matter of a rest room was also taken up at the September meeting, and a committee appointed to interview the neighboring locals and see what arrangements could be made for securing one. The members decided to help the neighboring locals in serving the Red Cross lunch at Ponoka Fair, and are raising money by subscriptions for our Y.M.C.A. Hut.

Splendid Red Cross Work

McBride Lake and Allensfields U.F.W.A. held two meetings during the month of August, which were well attended, considering the busy season on the farms. Articles were read from The Grain Growers' Guide in regard to the work of the various clubs, which were very interesting. Two new members were admitted on August 14. Red Cross work is being done in large quantities by the members, 212 pieces having been completed during the past three months. A picnic was held on July 31 and the proceeds amounting to \$8.50 handed over to the Sunday school committee. We regret to learn that one of the charter members is laid aside with a serious illness, and trust that she will soon be restored to health and able to take part in the work again. The local has taken in six junior members.

Club Briefs

A very successful box social was held at Kinuso on the evening of August 27 by the U.F.W.A., the proceeds of which were to be added to the amount already collected towards the building of the U.F.A. Hall. Twenty-seven attractive boxes were sold, realizing \$275. After lunch was over, a pleasant social evening was spent with a good programme of music and dancing.—F. Field, Kinuso.

The ladies of Pleasant Prairie met on June 3 and organized a branch of the U.F.W.A. with seven members. The officers elected were Mrs. Lou Hanna, president; Mrs. Frank Gross, vice-president, and Mrs. W. E. Venable, secretary-treasurer.

Carmangay W.I. assisted in a Red Cross drive which lasted a week. The rest room has been newly painted and is much improved.

Stony Plain W.I. had the pleasure of a visit from Mrs. Rodgers. She gave a cheerful and clever address on institute work in War Times. Miss MacIsaac and Miss Kennedy, of the department, were also at the meeting, and taking it as a whole it was a real gala day for the Stony Plains ladies.

Stranger W.I. has ordered a Service Flag to be hung in the school-house in honor of the boys. The Stranger ladies also gave \$5.00 to the Y.M.C.A. fund for overseas work. A first aid class for girls was recently organized by this branch.

Rainbow W.I. had a paper entitled, "Getting in on the Odd Jobs." That sounds new, and we sometimes wonder how all the odd jobs get done, they are so odd that often they evade being done.

Halkirk held a grandmothers' meeting recently and it was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Denhart meets twice a month, that sounds so much better than to say we have decided to meet but four times a year, as some of our branches do. You simply cannot keep alive or do much on four meetings a year, and today we know our institution is such a splendid organization that we must, "in spite of everything," make it a huge success in every district. Work for that.

FROM RAMSEY'S CATALOG

Featuring One of the Leaders from Ramsey's Fall and Winter Catalogue.

We Guarantee Entire Satisfaction or Cheerfully Refund Your Money Plus Shipping Charges

The Beautiful Coat

Illustrated on the Left

Canadian Muskrat is one of the most popular furs for Winter Coats and rightly so—few furs give such satisfactory wear and at the same time are of such a handsome appearance as the Muskrat of our own prairie provinces. These coats have all the hall-marks of the finest quality and are made from full-furred, prime selected skins, beautifully matched and well finished.

The large shawl collar is especially designed for zero winds, the lining is of the well-known Skinner's Satin, it is guaranteed for two seasons.

The length of this coat is 50 inches, while the gracefully full skirt measures 80 inches round. We guarantee this coat to give entire satisfaction in every way, purchasing an immense quantity enables us to offer them at this low price. Sizes 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42 and 44.



G1-103. — Prepaid to your nearest station. **\$98.50**

MUSKRAT MUFF TO MATCH

G1-103.—Large Pillow Style, as illustrated, prime first quality skins, beautifully matched and well-finished. Specially priced at **\$13.95**

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Quick Service and Complete Satisfaction with Every Order.

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And Mail it to JAMES RAMSEY LIMITED, EDMONTON.

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Address

Please send to the above address your FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE—Also Grocery Price List.

HECLA Warm Air FURNACE

STEEL RIBBED FIRE POT

(A HECLA PATENT)
EVERY RIB MEANS MORE HEAT

Save One Ton of Coal in Seven

GET GUARANTEED HOUSE HEATING PLANS & BOOKLET—FREE. If you are interested in Hot Water or Steam Heating ask for our Booklets on Automatic Boilers & Hydro-Thermic Radiators

Coupon—**CLARE BROS. WESTERN, LTD., WINNIPEG**

Please send me "Comfort and Health," also your guaranteed house heating plans.

NAME ADDRESS Dept. B

Young Canada Club

A Pig's Story

ONE day when my mother, sisters, brothers and I were in our pen, I thought I would like to get out and see what it was like outside. So when mother was sleeping and sisters and brothers were playing in one corner, I slipped out of the pen. The first thing I saw outside was a big black shaggy thing that went "bow-wow." I was so frightened I felt like going back to my mother, but I did not. I went on a piece farther, saw a great big field and in the field was a large red animal with a long tail and a black thing on its neck. I went into a building where there were a lot of cows. I went up to one and sniffed around its legs. Suddenly I felt an awful pain in my hind leg. I tried to walk but I could not lift up my legs. The cow had kicked me. As I could not walk I lay down. Presently I heard some one come up to me. Then I was picked up and taken to my pen again with my mother, sisters and brothers.

One day when some one came to feed my mother, they saw that my sisters and brothers were rooting me around, so they got into the pen and got me, they put me into a box with a rag in the bottom and took me up to the house. Before they got to the gate I fell out and hurt my legs more. I was put in again and taken into the house. They put some milk in a dish and tried to get me to drink it, I was too frightened. I was then put in a big box with straw in it. Each day they rubbed some salve on my legs and fed me milk. The straw was taken out of the box each day and clean straw put in. While some one was getting clean straw I was placed on the ground and tried to walk every day. For a long time I could not walk at all. Then one day when I was put out I found that I could walk a little bit. When the people wanted to feed me they called, "Tony, Tony!" I did not know my name for a while but as soon as I saw them with the dish I would run to them. After

a while I learned my name and come when I was called. I was let out every day for about an hour in the lovely sunshine, and soon I became so that I could walk as good as any other pig. I am now in a pen alone and get fed something good each day. I am as fat as can be, and will be sold with my mother, brothers and sisters. My brothers and sisters are not much bigger than I am.—Ethel Mayhew, Wawanesa, Man.

A Tribute to Canada

Oh, Canada! Oh, Canada!
Who would not fight for thee?
Who would not give up all he has
To keep thy people free?
Who will not, when the call doth sound
To fight the awful Hun,
Lay down all tools and quickly come,
To shoulder up his gun!

Oh, Canada! Thy Rockies
Can ne'er be matched elsewhere;
Thy fisheries and thy lumber
Are not found over there,
Also thy golden wheat fields
When threshed, good food they give;
No wonder true Canadians
Will die for thee to live.
—Myrtle Weston, Lorlie, Sask.

Doo Dads as Visitor

I am seven years old, and in the second grade. I would like some of the Doo Dads to come and stay with me for a few weeks, but my mamma thinks they would get into too much mischief. I would like the artist to tell us what would happen if the Doo Dads went to visit a little girl.—Jessie L. Taylor, Forrest Bank, Sask.

Lucky to Live on Farm

I wrote a letter to this happy little club some time ago. I did not see it in print, so I will try again. We live three miles from school. My brother and I drive in a buggy. The pony belongs to my brother. I have a yearling steer calf and a hen with five chicks. She had nine chicks but four died. I have 115 hills of potatoes, also a small vegetable garden and a few flowers planted.

My favorite holidays are the two first weeks of July. I like to help mamma with the chickens and the housework as I usually do, also take care of my garden. Some days I like to take a book and sit in the shade and rest and read. We also have the U.F.A. picnic, and the school picnic on the first

of July, which are enjoyable times for us on the farm.

Living is so high now-a-days so that I think it is better for us on the farm. In the city or towns you have to buy cream, milk, butter and eggs, and also meat. On the farm we can raise all those things.—Helen Jensen, Garden Plain, Alta.

Girls Over Here

I am going to school every day. School closes the end of November. There are 19 children going to our school. I am in grade four. We have some geese and turkeys and chickens. We had bad luck with our geese this year. We gave a concert in our school. The chief item on the program was a play named "The Girls Over Here," which was very patriotic indeed. The teacher is going to send half the proceeds to headquarters at Regina in honor of "the girls over here." I guess this is all for this time. Wishing the club much success.—Marjorie Condie, Buffalo Horn, Sask.

A Happy Letter

I was glad to see my letter in print. This is my second letter. I love to read the letters. There is a lot that are very interesting. I have not seen the Doo Dads in the paper for awhile but they are in now and I am glad. I am going to school, I am in grade five. I like going to school, we have lots of fun, we play Cat and Mouse, Fill the Gap, and Hide and Go Seek. The game I like is Hide and Go Seek. There are 16 going to our school. We are starting to thresh; we are having awful bad luck this year the machine is always breaking. I will be glad when winter comes for we have more sport. We can skate and snow-shoe and a lot of other sports. I wish winter was always. I just learned to skate last winter and I can not skate very good but am going to learn to do it better this year. The games in winter are Snowball and Building Snowmen and Forts.—Annie Potter, 10 years old, Deloraine, Man.

THE DOO DADS WIN THEIR FIRST GREAT SEA FIGHT

THE Doo Dads have made a thorough job of cleaning up the Hun Dads who thought that they would have such an easy time of it invading the Wonderland of Doo and bringing it under the sway of their heartless rulers. While the land army was driving the foe over the cliffs and into the sea, their gallant ship, the Doo Dad engaged the Hun Dad ship Der Sausage. The fight did not last long. The brave little fellows, unheeding the terrible fire from the enemy ship, sailed right up till they were within a few yards of it, all the time pouring a terrific fire into it from their heavy guns. Then at the right moment they launched a torpedo which, as you see, caught Der Sausage amidships and fairly blew her in two. That ended the fighting as far as the Hun Dads were concerned. They all started scrambling for their lives. See how the ferocious Von Tirpitzdad, the Hun Dad admiral with the parted beard, is being blown up into the air. Some of his men are diving off the doomed ship into the sea, while the generous little Doo Dads are rescuing as many of them as possible. Meanwhile the guns are shooting in every direction and doing still more damage to the sinking ship. And away over there in the offing a Doo Dad aviator is making short work of a Hun Dad submarine. Won't the Doo Dads be proud of their little sailors when they learn that they have been as successful in beating the enemy at sea as the army has been in repelling the invaders on land?



Hockey Skates EASILY EARNED



What can beat skating for winter sport? With these fine, light skates you can win races, play hockey, and cut rings round the other fellows. Latest hockey model. Finely tempered blades, brightly polished, sharp and strong. Boy's or girl's size, complete with screws, sent postpaid, for selling only \$4.00 worth of brilliantly-colored, richly embossed, fast-selling postcards—Xmas, Patriotic, Fancy, Greeting, etc.; Charming Xmas Folders, Poster Stamps and Cards, at 10 cents a packet; Cheery Xmas Package Seals, Tags, and Stamps (27 pieces), 10 cents. You know everybody wants Xmas Cards—ours are simply wonderful! Everybody buys! You just show them and take the money. Coupon worth 10 cents free with every 10 cents worth. Hundreds of our agents have sold over \$25 worth. You can do it too. Send no money. **WE TRUST YOU.** Be first in your town. **ORDER NOW. THE GOLD MEDAL CO., Dept. G.G. 50, 311 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont. "21st Year in this Business."**

A Word to the Younger Men

In one of his famous Essays, John Stuart Mill, the great Economist, made the following terse statement:—

"We all desire to be well off, but few possess the effective desire of accumulation."

That is the point—to have both the wish and the WILL, to save money.

A Life Insurance Policy is the surest stimulus to save, and The Great-West Life Policies provide all the advantages of profitable investment, and safe protection on most favorable terms.

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Ask for a Registration Certificate holder—while they last.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



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BOYS AND GIRLS—This is the best and most complete Scholar's Outfit you have ever seen. It would cost you a small fortune to go into the store and buy all these useful and necessary articles. Just read what it contains:—One large size English school bag, boy's or girl's style, three gold finished nibs, big complete printing outfit with three rows of type, type holder, tweezers, and everlasting ink pad, one dozen high-grade lead pencils, a fine pen all box with lock and key, a first-rate eraser, a fine quality pencil sharpener, a sanitary covered aluminum pocket drinking cup, a box of fine crayons, a box of paints containing 9 good colors, a twelve inch wooden ruler, a set of six blotters, a dandy hundred page scholar's memo pad, a point protector for your lead pencils fitted with fine eraser, and last, but not least a fine self filling fountain pen with a package of ink tablets, sufficient to make five bottles of most quality fountain pen ink. **It is a wonderful outfit.**

Send us your name and address today and we'll send you only 24 bottles of our lovely new Corona Bouquet Perfume to introduce among your

friends at only 15c each. This delightful odor is a wonderful blending of the true perfumes of flowers. Everyone wants two or three bottles and you can sell them in no time. It's easy.

Return our money, only \$3.60 when the perfume is sold, and we will at once send you this grand 38-piece scholar's outfit exactly as represented, and the beautiful \$10.00 folding film camera will also be sent to you for just showing your grand scholar's outfit to your friends and getting only 5 of them to sell our goods and earn our fine premiums as you did. We pay all delivery charges on your grand outfit right to your door. Write now while you think of it and be first in your school to own one of these grand outfits. We take back goods you cannot sell and give presents for what you do sell.

ROSS: GOLD DOLLAR MANUFACTURING CO. Dept. S. 12 Toronto, Ont. 22B



HERE IS THE GRANDEST PROPOSITION EVER MADE

BOYS, you can earn this big, handsome racing Pedalmobile and be the pride of the town.

Pedalmobiling is the greatest sport ever invented; you simply jump in the car, apply the speed lever, touch your feet to the pedal and go spinning along to beat the band. Put on your coarser and take the hills without pedalling, turn the sharpest corners without fear of spilling, blow your horn if anyone is in the way, or reverse your speed lever and stop. In fact, the Pedalmobile will do everything a real auto will do but burn up gasoline. Beats bicycling all hollow, and just think of it, boys, you can get a racing Pedalmobile absolutely free and a jim dandy guaranteed watch as well that anybody would be proud to own. It has double solid nickel case, famous American movement, stem wind and stem set and absolutely guaranteed for one year.

If you are a live go-ahead boy and these two grand prizes interest you, just send us your name and address. We want you to help us advertise and increase the demand for our famous new Royal Japanese Perfume.

THE REGAL MANUFACTURING CO., Limited, Dept. W12 TORONTO, ONT. 26

the newest and most delightful perfume ever produced. We make six lovely odors: Beauty Rose, French Carnation, Wood Violet, etc., and big handsome bottles sell at only 10c each. Everybody wants this sweet perfume.

Write to-day and we will send you only 35 bottles, all charges paid. Sell them among your friends at only 10c each. It is easy. Return our money, \$3.50 when your sales are completed and we will promptly send you this magnificent watch, all charges paid, and the big Pedalmobile you can also receive without selling any more of our goods, by simply showing your fine prize to six of your friends who would like to have our premiums too and will sell our goods as you did.

Hurry, boys. Be the first Pedalmobile driver in your neighborhood. You can return the perfume if you cannot sell it, so you take no risk. Write to-day and don't forget to put the extra 1c. war tax stamp on your letter or it will never reach us. Address

Small Estates and Large

Numbers of large estates have been entrusted to trust companies for management or distribution. For a time this gave some people the impression that trust company service was desirable only for people of large means.

But, of course, owners of large properties did not engage trust companies to manage their affairs because of the size of their properties. They did so because their responsibilities had impressed upon them the need of competent administration to prevent losses to their estates.

It is taken for granted now among those in touch with business developments that trust company administration is necessary for large estates; it is even more necessary for small ones. The small estate is precisely the one which can least afford avoidable loss.

We are glad to send, to anyone interested, booklets about our service.

Write for our Booklets

National Trust Company Limited

323 Main Street, Winnipeg

ALLAN S. BOND,
Assistant Manager.

D. H. COOPER,
Manager.

WIN This Real - Gasoline Auto

For Boys and Girls

\$150.00 other Prizes

SOLVE THIS
PUZZLE



FIRST
PRIZE

Real 5 horse power auto with high class air cooled 4 cylinder gasoline motor, just as tough for one boy or girl. Built like big autos. Has artillery wheels, solid rubber tires, steering gear and wheels, 2 brakes, tool box, tools, come clutch. Any boy or girl can run it easily. A real prize for boys and girls.

THE PRIZES

PRIZE	VALUE
1st—Five Horse Power Auto	\$150.00
2nd—Dandy Folding Camera	25.00
3rd—Magnificent Gold Watch and Chain, or Girl's Wrist Watch	15.00
4th—Lovely 36-inch Doll, hand-gowned, and beautiful English Doll Carriage	10.00
5th—Electric Projectoscope. Better than a magic lantern. Will show any picture or postcard photo on screen	7.50
6th—Full-size Football	5.00
7th to 10th—Self-Filler Fountain Pens, each \$2.50	10.00
Also 10 Extra Prizes for Boys and Girls, each \$1.25	12.50
Total Value of Prizes	\$235.00

Copy your answer upon a plain white sheet of paper as neatly as you can, because neatness, spelling, hand writing, and punctuation count if more than one answer is correct. Put your name and address in the top right hand corner of the paper. If you have to write a letter, or show anything else, put it upon a separate sheet of paper. We will write as soon as your answer is received, and tell you if your solution is correct, and also send you a complete illustrated list of the grand prizes that you can win.

What Others Have Done, You Can Do

Here are the names of only a few of the boys and girls to whom we have recently awarded big prizes—
Shelton Pony and Carl, Helen Smith, Edmonton.
Shelton Pony, Beatrice Hughes, Hassenmore, Sask.
\$100.00 Cash, Lyle Benson, Hamilton, Ont.
\$50.00 Cash, Helen Benesch, Junks, Alta.
\$25.00 Cash, Florence Nesbitt, Arapahoe, Ont.

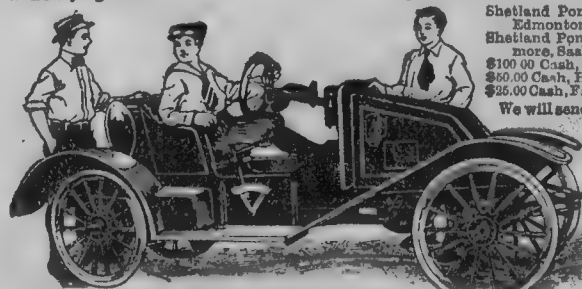
We will send you names of many others, too. Only boys and girls under 17 years of age may send answers, and each boy or girl will be required to perform a small service for us for which an additional valuable reward or special cash prize will be given. The contest will close on March 31st at 5:30 p.m.

Send your answer this very evening. Address: TORONTO, ONT.

CAN you answer this question—When will the war be over? Every boy and girl wants to know. You can, if you are able to read this puzzle. The answer is contained within the 43 squares above. What is this answer? Solve it, and valuable prizes await you.

HOW TO SOLVE IT

The above squares hold the answer. It is in one sentence of nine words, containing forty letters. Each letter is represented by a number, and that number is the position of the letters in the alphabet. For instance, A is represented by the figure 1, as it is first in the alphabet, and so on. Now, to help you get started, we will tell you that the first letter in the puzzle is "W" because W is the 23rd letter in the alphabet. Get to work and figure out the words in the sentence, and try to find the answer to the great question, "When will the war be over?" It is not easy, but it is worth while trying for.



You will be the Envy of all your Friends with this Car

THE AUTO-MAN EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, Dept. 6

For maximum of service consign your grain to
The Old Reliable Grain Commission Merchants
JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1857

Careful checking of grades, liberal advances, prompt adjustments.

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For service and reliability consign your shipments to us.

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**We Handle WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY,
FLAX and RYE**

Every year more farmers consign their grain to us. Absolute reliability. Quick returns. Over twenty years of experience in marketing grain are a few of the reasons for the increasing number of farmers using our facilities. Our connection in Eastern Canada and the United States enables us to keep our patrons informed on latest Grain Market developments.

Consign or sell your grain to us and mark your Bill of Lading
Notify—

Canada Atlantic Grain Co. Ltd.

Licensed Grain Exchange, Winnipeg Bonded

ONE SURE WAY

TO GET HIGH-GRADE SERVICE
IN MARKETING YOUR GRAIN

—Is to "TAKE NO CHANCES." In other words, deal only with a Proven, Reliable House, whose years of experience have served to teach them the True Value of Careful Individual Attention. Liberal and Prompt Advances. Courteous and Business-like Methods.

CONSIGN YOUR CARS TO

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Reference—Any Bank or Commercial Agency

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We solicit your earliest shipments of WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE and FLAX for sale strictly on commission as your agents. Write us early about the shipments you expect to make. All our knowledge and experience are at your service. Advances at 7 per cent. interest.

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Grain Commission Merchants
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Ship your Grain to

Wood Grain Co. Limited

250 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Grain Commission Merchants

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Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which, in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission, will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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**LOW
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Growers Limited, from the

Famous Yakima Valley in Washington

Apples are selected and wrapped in paper and packed in boxes.

Here is a list to make your mouth water, of the varieties of apples we secured this year, in that wonderful Washington Valley:—

Winesap, Rome Beauty, Newtown Pippin, Spitzenberg, Black Twig, White Winter Pearmain, Staymen, York Imperial, Jonathan, Wagener, Red Cheek Pippin, Baldwin, Grimes Golden, and Missouri Pippin.

Did you have U.G.G. Apples last year? If you did you will want them again this year, but don't leave it until too late. Our purchase was big but U.G.G. method of buying apples is more popular every year, and already many carloads have been sold. Your Association Secretary can get apples for you. He has our prices and they are good prices. We bought the best apples at the best time. Tell your Secretary you want apples. Be sure you get your share.

If your Association has not yet
bought apples—WHY?



WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY

EDMONTON ALBERTA LETHBRIDGE

SHIP US YOUR

**HIDES—PELTS—WOOL
TALLOW—SENEGA ROOT**

Bill Shipment to Our Nearest Branch Office or Head Office, Winnipeg

A. CARRUTHERS CO. LTD.

DEALERS AND EXPORTERS. HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

FAIR TREATMENT BIG DEALERS SMALL PROFITS

BRANDON MANITOBA WINNIPEG

ESTABLISHED 1872



Today Patriotism begins
with the Pocket.

**BUY
Victory Bonds**

LEND HIM A HAND!

Our system of Banking by
Mail will make it convenient
and easy for you to meet
your payments.

BANK OF HAMILTON

WINNIPEG MAN.

"A Bank for your Savings"

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, October 21, 1918.

OATS.—October futures gained 5½ cents during the week ending October 19, and December futures gained 3½ cents. The chief influence has been the strength in American markets due to government buying of cash oats and corn. Offerings in the local market are light, and there are indications of difficulty in filling sales for October delivery. This condition is the cause of the enormous premium for October oats, as compared with December. There is very little demand for cash oats, and present premiums do not represent actual values, but are the result of artificial conditions.

BARLEY.—There has been a small advance in prices here and in American markets where the sharp advance in corn prices turned the attention of feeders to the use of barley, as showing better value. Locally, there is no improvement in the demand, and stocks are piling up at the terminal elevators, without any apparent probability of export or domestic business at present levels.

FLAX.—Is close to the prices of a week ago, after an advance on short covering early in the week, followed later by a re-action.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
	15	16	17	18	19	21	Week ago	Year ago	
Oats—	82	81½	81½	82½	83½	85½	82	67½	
Dec. 76	74½	73½	74½	75½	75½	76	76	66½	
Barley—	99	99½	99½	99	99	100	99½	...	
Dec. 101	101	101	101½	101½	101	102	101	...	
Flax—	328½	328	318	321	320½	319½	328½	295	
Nov. 323	322½	318	315	315½	313	323	323	290	

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS
Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, October 16, was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Calgary	Wheat	140,996	...	332,479
	Oats	19,562	...	115,672
	Barley	5,455	352	25,169
	Flax	...	...	83
Saskatoon	Wheat	61,652	1,530	164,259
	Oats	3,825	1,777	47,292
	Barley	3,628	...	7,531
	Flax	...	...	468
Moose Jaw	Wheat	429,007	...	792,143
	Oats	30,627	...	62,532
	Barley	3,256	...	5,106
	Flax	...	...	119

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, October 19.

OATS.—Good demand for heavy oats. No. 3 white closed at 63½ to 64½ cents. No. 4 white oats at 60½ to 63½ cents.

RYE.—Steady demand fair. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.57½ to \$1.58½.

BARLEY.—Demand slow. Prices closed at 84 to 92 cents.

FLAXSEED.—No. 1 spot one cent over to three cents under October. No. 1 seed closed at \$3.36 to \$3.39, on spot and to arrive.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Man., October 19.—The United Grain Growers Limited Livestock Department reports receipts at the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, for the past week as follows:—

Cattle, 12,634; sheep and lambs, 3,311; hogs, 2,604; calves, 391.

FIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	T1	T2	T3
Fixed Year ago	224½	221½	217½	211½	199½	190½	212½	212½	208½
Year ago	221	218	216	209	194	185	215	212	207

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Oct. 15 to Oct. 21 inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2CW	3CW	OATS Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3CW	4CW	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	FLAX	RYE
Oct. 15	188	82½	79	79	77	74	99	94½	90½	90½	331½	—	—	155
16	188	81½	78½	78½	76½	73½	99½	94½	90½	90½	331	—	—	155
17	188	82½	78½	78½	76½	73½	99½	94½	90½	90½	331	—	—	155
18	188	83	79	79	77	74	99	94	91	90	323	—	—	155
19	189	84½	80	80	78½	75½	99	94	90	90	322½	—	—	156
21	189	86	82½	82½	80½	77½	100	95	91	91	319	316½	—	157
Week ago	188	79	75½	75½	73½	70½	97	92½	88	88	326	—	—	155
Year ago	180	67½	64½	64½	62½	62½	120½	115½	—	110½	297	294	—	—

LIVESTOCK		Winnipeg Oct. 19	Year Ago	Calgary Oct. 19	Toronto Oct. 16	St. Paul Oct. 19	Chicago Oct. 17
Cattle		\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c
Choice steers	12.00-13.50	9.00-9.75	12.25-13.00	13.00-14.00	15.00-16.75	17.00-17.75	17.00-17.75
Best butcher steers	11.00-11.75	8.25-9.00	10.50-11.50	11.50-13.00	14.50-15.00	15.00-15.50	15.00-15.50
Fair to good butcher steers	8.00-10.75	5.25-7.00	9.50-10.50	8.50-11.00	9.50-12.50	13.00-15.00	13.00-15.00
Good to choice fat cows	8.00-8.50	7.50-8.00	7.00-7.75	9.50-10.00	8.75-9.50	9.50-10.50	9.50-10.50
Medium to good cows	6.50-7.75	6.50-7.50	6.00-6.50	7.50-8.50	6.50-8.00	7.00-9.50	7.00-9.50
Canners	4.50-6.25	5.25-6.50	5.00-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.00-6.00	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25
Good to choice heifers	4.00-10.00	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	8.00-9.00	8.50-9.50	8.50-9.50
Fair to good heifers	3.00-9.00	6.00-7.50	7.00-7.75	7.00-8.00	6.00-7.75	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.00
Best oxen	7.50-8.00	6.00-8.00	6.50-7.50	6.50-7.50	6.50-7.50	6.50-7.50	6.50-7.50
Best butcher bulls	7.00-7.50	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	8.00-9.50	7.50-9.25	9.00-10.50	9.00-10.50
Common to bologna bulls	5.50-6.50	4.00-6.25	5.00-6.00	7.00-8.00	5.25-6.75	6.75-7.75	6.75-7.75
Fair to good feeder steers	6.50-8.50	7.25-8.50	9.00-10.00	9.50-11.00	11.00-18.00	11.25-12.50	11.25-12.50
Best to good feeder steers	6.50-8.50	5.00-7.00	8.00-8.75	8.50-10.50	7.00-9.00	8.25-10.00	8.25-10.00
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$85-\$110	\$75-\$90	...	\$100-\$160	\$80-\$125	\$75-\$100	...
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$50-\$80	\$60-\$75	...	\$65-\$90	\$65-\$85	...	...
Hogs		...	...	...	...	...	...
Choice hogs, fed and watered	18.00	17.50	17.25-17.50	18.25	16.95	17.25	17.25
Light hogs	15.00-16.50	15.00	...	17.50	...	16.75	16.75
Sows	13.25-14.00	11.50-12.50	...	15.00	...	16.50	16.50
Stags	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	...	14.75	...	15.25-16.00	15.25-16.00
Sheep and Lambs		...	...	...	...	...	...
Choice lambs	15.00-1.600	9.00-14.50	12.75-13.50	15.00-16.25	14.25	15.25	15.25
Best killing sheep	10.00-13.00	7.00-10.00	11.50-12.00	13.00-14.00	8.00-11.00	9.25-11.50	9.25-11.50

With a liberal run of stock, coupled with daily rumours of peace terms, the market has been slower and prices lower. The last part of the week a better tone was observable and stock has moved out of the yards more freely, and at the close of the week the congestion that has existed for the last ten days has been cleaned up, and we look for slightly higher prices and a better tone on the market all round. Sheep and lambs are coming in more freely and prices of lambs declined about a cent a pound. Young breeding lambs are wanted at fair prices ranging from 12 to 13 cents. Lambs of good quality and flesh are worth from 15 to 16 cents and light thin lambs from 10 cents up. Mutton sheep at from 10 to 12 cents.

The following schedule shows as near as possible the prevailing prices for the week:

Butcher Cattle		
Extra choice steers	\$12.00 to \$13.50	
Choice heavy steers	11.00 to 11.75	
Medium to good steers	9.50 to 10.75	
Fair to medium steers	8.00 to 9.00	
Common to fair steers	7.00 to 7.75	
Choice fat heifers	9.00 to 10.00	
Good to choice cows	8.00 to 8.50	
Fair to good cows	6.50 to 7.75	
Canner to cutter cows	4.50 to 6.25	
Best fat oxen	7.50 to 8.00	
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 7.25	
Fat weighty bulls	7.00 to 7.50	
Bologna bulls	5.50 to 6.50	
Fat lambs	14.00 to 16.50	
Sheep	10.00 to 13.00	
Veal calves	7.50 to 9.50	

Stockers and Feeders

Choice weighty good colored feeders	\$ 8.50 to \$ 9.50
Common to good stockers and feeders	6.50 to 8.50
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 110.00
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to 80.00

Hogs

Selects fed and watered	\$18.00
Straight heavies	14.00 to 17.00
Light hogs	15.00 to 16.50
Sows	12.25 to 14.00
Stags	10.00 to 11.00
Boars	7.00 to 9.00

CALGARY

For the week ending October 17, the receipts of cattle at the Calgary Stockyards were 5,585, being fewer by 300 compared with the offering of the previous week. Packing house buyers have been indifferent bidders, and practically no sales have been made. As a result, the yards have become so badly congested that on Thursday an embargo was placed by all railways on all shipments either consigned direct or shipped to the Calgary yards. It is expected that the embargo will be removed on Monday, October 21. Despite the congestion, the few sales made were at prices only 50 cents per hundred below those paid the previous week. Stockers sold fairly well during the week at unchanged prices.

Of sheep 3,236 were on hand. Breeding ewes sold at prices unchanged since a week ago, but 2,000 sheep remained unsold at the close of the week.

All select hogs sold on Thursday at \$17.75 fed and watered, although it was expected that sales would be made according to quality, and not by weight only. Receipts totalled 1,370.

EDMONTON

Receipts at the Edmonton Stockyards for the week ending October 17 were 2,451 cattle, 60 calves, 503 sheep and 685 hogs. In sympathy with the weak tone in the eastern markets, partly credited to the very favorable war conditions, the Edmonton quotations on butcher steers declined from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per hundred, compared with the prices ruling at the previous week's close. All butcher cows were off 50 cents to \$1.00 per hundred as also were bulls and oxen. Heavy feeders and breeding heifers however, held fairly steady, but the remainder of the stocker cattle were subject to similar declines as for butcher stock. The market closed unsettled and weak.

Lambs sold from \$12 to \$13 per hundred, and ewes from \$10 to \$11 per hundred during the week.

The market for hogs was lower by 50 cents per hundred during the week. Select hogs sold on the closing market at \$17.25 fed and watered.

Of the disposition for the week ending October 10, Canadian packing houses purchased seven calves, 41 bulls, 488 butcher cattle and 297 hogs. Canadian shipments consisted of 51 calves, one bull, 1,125 stockers, 386 hogs and 111 sheep.

The total receipts from January 1 to October 10 inclusive, were 29,507 cattle, 3,981 calves, 33,495 hogs and 1,996 sheep; compared with 23,529 cattle, 3,719 calves, 28,174 hogs, and 2,093 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

New Alberta Instructors

Three new instructors have been added to the staffs of the agricultural schools of the province, and begin work with this present term. Henry Evelyn Wood, graduate of the Manitoba Agricultural College, has been appointed professor of animal husbandry at the Vermillion school. Mr. Wood has just graduated from the Manitoba College, but has had all sorts of practical and academic experience in the judging of livestock. He organized and managed for four years the Belmont Boys' and Girls' Club, and a most successful organization it proved under his leadership. He has done a good deal of judging at the summer fairs during his college course, has acted as judge of livestock and of seed grain, and dressed poultry. At the Brandon Winter Fair in 1918, he won the gold medal in the judging competition for horses and the silver medal for sheep judging.

The new instructor of animal husbandry at the Claresholm school is Robert D. Sinclair, of Innisfail, a graduate of the Alberta College of Agriculture, and one of the most brilliant pupils who have ever taken work at that institution. He took a course at the Olds school first and won exceptionally high standing there. Afterwards at the University he graduated as gold medalist. He was president of the class and also held other offices in the gift of his fellows. He was chosen from the entire university to read the farewell address to President Tory, when he was leaving to take charge of the Khaki University.

Mr. Sinclair is regarded as having had especially good experience, in that he was brought up on a farm on which has been one of the best herds of cattle in the province. His father has been noted for his well-bred herd.

A. Blackstock, of Gallivan, Sask., and B.S.A. of Manitoba College of Agriculture, has been employed in a similar position at the Olds School of Agriculture. He was for a time employed as instructor in animal husbandry at the Manitoba College, and has been employed by the Saskatchewan government to buy stock which they distribute among the farmers. He has also been doing extension work for the Manitoba Institution each winter. In addition, Mr. Blackstock has been operating a large grain and stock farm at Gallivan.

Patriotic Funds

Belgian Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$12,584.72
J. J. Powell, Deepdale, Man.	2.50
Total	\$12,587.22

Blue Cross Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$ 205.91
Fred Holmes, High River, Alta.	.50
George Cowling, High River, Alta.	.35
John Cowling, High River, Alta.	.50
Gladys Smith, Entwistle, Alta.	.25
Florence Nelson, Millen, Man.	.25
Effie Scott, Northlarch, Sask.	.50
Total	\$ 208.16

Putting Up Winter Butter

A great many householders are now storing away their winter's supply of butter. In this connection, may I offer the following suggestions:—

Have the butter made from fresh-flavored, sweet cream. Butter made from very sour or stale cream will not keep properly. It will turn rancid very shortly after being made.

Professional Directory

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307 Canada Building; Office Phone: 2209.
Residence: 545 Fifth Ave.; Res. Phone: 2206.
SASKATOON.

Be sure all the buttermilk is washed out of the butter before packing, salt it lightly and work well to ensure a uniform color. Butter will keep better with from one-and-a-half to two per cent. of salt than that made with from three to four per cent. of salt.

Keep the butter in the coldest place possible. In winter, keep it outside the house, in a shed where the temperature is low. The next best system is to put it in a glazed crock and cover it with a fairly strong brine which excludes the air.—L. A. Gibson.

Noon Minute of Prayer Daily

For the purpose of bringing before the people of Manitoba the seriousness of this world conflict, and of supporting the men at the front, a proclamation has been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir James Aikins, inviting all loyal citizens to cease work and suspend all business and traffic for the space of one minute at 12 o'clock each day during the period of October 28 to November 3, inclusive, for the purpose of publicly and privately offering thanks for the success of the efforts of the allied forces.

Farm machinery is still advancing in price and it behooves every farmer to protect his implements. Many pieces of farm machinery are shorter lived than necessary. The life of any machine may be lengthened by protection from weather, by good lubrication and by prompt attention to repairs. Just as soon as the farmer finishes using an implement it should be placed in the barn or under a good shed to be kept free from rust and in good condition for use the following season.

Winners Guide Boys' and Girls' Competition

Below will be found the names of the winners of The Guide's Boys' and Girls' Questionary Competition which was announced in our issue of July 31st. There has been a delay in announcing the prize winners. In the first place, the closing date of the competition was extended a few weeks to permit many to enter who could not complete the work required in the time specified. This was done on request. In the second place, the judging of the entries proved to be a more difficult task than we had anticipated.

Our congratulations go, of course, to the fortunate prize-winners. At the same time we would point out that the work of those who did not get in the prize list left little to be desired. With few exceptions the work was of first-class character and, indeed, everyone who entered is to be congratulated on the quality of the work done.

A singular thing was noticed in placing awards and that was that many received as their prize their first choice. The prizes are now being sent to the successful winners.

Prize Winners—Guide Boys' and Girls' Questionary

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1—C. Ward, Perryvale, Alta. | 53—Bessie Chapple, Vanscoy, Sask. |
| 2—Hubert A. Bannister, Crossfield, Alta. | 54—Lyle E. Farness, Round Hill, Alta. |
| 3—Annie McEwen, Tyvan, Sask. | 55—Ellen H. Beaton, Paynton, Sask. |
| 4—H. Zinkham, Pilot Butte, Sask. | 56—Chas. Bryce, Riverhurst, Sask. |
| 5—A. Roe, Arden, Man. | 57—Edith M. Crossley, Preeceville, Sask. |
| 6—W. H. Dennison, Newdale, Man. | 58—Clare McLeod, Macdonald, Man. |
| 7—Marjory Noggle, Lampman, Sask. | 59—Myrtle Henderson, Carievale, Sask. |
| 8—Lorne M. Steele, Dinsmore, Sask. | 60—William Pomeroy, Good Hope, Alta. |
| 9—R. Roe, Arden, Man. | 61—Annie Lawrie, Frobisher, Sask. |
| 10—Ward McEwen, Tyvan, Sask. | 62—Fred Young, Oak Lake, Man. |
| 11—Cecilia Taylor, Moose Jaw, Sask. | 63—M. Steele, Dinsmore, Sask. |
| 12—Fred Foster, Lena, Man. | 64—Reginald Brean, Greenshield, Alta. |
| 13—Miriam Stover, Milk River, Sask. | 65—Irene Warnes, Moosomin, Sask. |
| 14—Chas. A. Lyndon, Lyndon, Alta. | 66—L. Brown, Cummings, Alta. |
| 15—Marion Evans, Cavell, Sask. | 67—M. E. Varley, Fishburn, Alta. |
| 16—F. Lloyd Jones, Killarney, Man. | 68—Clvde Wilson, Clyde, Alta. |
| 17—J. E. Wallace, High River, Alta. | 69—Millicent Wallace, Stony Beach, Sask. |
| 18—F. A. Anderson, Blucher, Sask. | 70—Clifford Good, Fillmore, Sask. |
| 19—Mabel Good, Fillmore, Sask. | 71—F. J. Martin, Maidstone, Sask. |
| 20—Fred Stamm, Etzikom, Alta. | 72—Paul Colbeck, Regina, Sask. |
| 21—Vivian Lindgren, Biggar, Sask. | 73—Mabel McKenzie, Portage la Prairie, Man. |
| 22—Malcolm T. Wallace, High River, Alta. | 74—Percy Dawson, Thunder Hill, Man. |
| 23—Phyllis Collins, Saltcoats, Sask. | 75—Anna Stevenson, Shoal Lake, Man. |
| 24—Basil Orchard, Borden, Sask. | 76—Lawrence Wilson, Beaver Dale, Sask. |
| 25—Anna Busearlet, Souris, Man. | 77—Mary Bray, Blue Sky, Alta. |
| 26—Adolph Ulmer, Castor, Alta. | 78—Violet Scott, Desford, Man. |
| 27—Myrtle Callin, Russell, Man. | 79—Mary Parke, Marquette, Man. |
| 28—Willie Sandy, Rosebank, Man. | 80—Jas. M. Kennedy, Elm Creek, Man. |
| 29—Norma G. Jones, Killarney, Man. | 81—Ethel Root, Lonesome Butte, Sask. |
| 30—Leslie Edgar Weldon, Arwana, Man. | 82—Clifford Burge, Sintaluta, Sask. |
| 31—Dora M. Anderson, Blucher, Sask. | 83—Florence M. Fair, Macklin, Sask. |
| 32—Sandy Matchett, Jr., Treherne, Man. | 84—Woodrow Willson, Arcola, Sask. |
| 33—Marion Stewart, Lena, Man. | 85—Lenora Bodell, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. |
| 34—D. A. Henderson, Carievale, Man. | 86—Ralph Scott, Kinley, Sask. |
| 35—Ruth Carr, Birdsholme, Alta. | 87—Kathleen Allen, Provost, Alta. |
| 36—James A. Chapple, Vanscoy, Sask. | 88—Roy Wood McNeil, Alameda, Sask. |
| 37—Grace Burke, Calgary, Alta. | 89—Margaret Le Baron, Barnwell, Alta. |
| 38—Bill Bock, Eastend, Sask. | 90—Wm. S. Searth, Binsearth, Man. |
| 39—C. W. Myers, Gladstone, Man. | 91—Linnes Carlson, Briunkhild, Man. |
| 40—Lawrence Christian, Rocauville, Sask. | 92—Philip Varley, Davidson, Sask. |
| 41—Annie Teece, Lemberg, Sask. | 93—Zella Ashdown, Asquith, Sask. |
| 42—Keith Stewart, Lena, Man. | 94—Will Huston, Consort, Alta. |
| 43—Eva Irene George, Kerrobert, Sask. | 95—Frances Weir, Bounty, Sask. |
| 44—B. F. Boughen, Dauphin, Man. | 96—Fred Thomson, Arden, Man. |
| 45—Emily Horsley, Elva, Man. | 97—Maud L. Dibble, Cereal, Alta. |
| 46—Mabel Warren, Turin, Alta. | 98—Earl Bowser, Islay, Alta. |
| 47—Mary Elizabeth Swayne, Paradise Valley, Alta. | 99—F. M. Fahrner, Mayfeld, Man. |
| 48—Clarence Rogers, Carberry, Man. | 100—Frank Denham, Foxwarren, Man. |
| 49—Edwin Moore, Russell, Man. | 101—Louise Wagner, Zealandia, Sask. |
| 50—Donald McKenzie, Portage la Prairie, Man. | |
| 51—Nellie Palmer, Barnwell, Alta. | |
| 52—Norman Roberts, Pandon, Alta. | |

What to Do About Influenza

Symptoms--Prevention--How to Deal With It.

INFLUENZA, which is now sweeping over Canada from one end to the other, is a very old disease. It was known in ancient times, and as early as 1510 it over-ran the whole civilized world. For centuries it has periodically swept over various parts of the world. The last great world-epidemic was in 1889-1890, when it was generally known by the French name of la grippe. The disease has always travelled from east to west.

Symptoms

The symptoms are similar to those of a heavy cold: more or less severe headache, cold in the head and throat, fits of sneezing, flushed face, chills, aches and pains in the back and limbs, pains in the eye-balls and behind the eyes, general physical depression, and temperature rising to between 101 and 104 degrees.

How to Prevent It

As it is such an old disease, doctors have naturally learned a great deal about its prevention and treatment. The first principle of prevention is to keep away from those infected, and the second, to build up the germ-resisting parts of the body by eating nourishing foods, dressing comfortably, getting lots of sleep, and by living in the open air and in bright, well-ventilated rooms as much as possible. The mouth, throat and nose should be systematically and frequently disinfected by antiseptic inhalations, sprays and washes. Such preparations as chloretone and listerine are well adapted for this purpose.

How to Treat It

When a person is struck by influenza, only one course lies open. That is to take to bed with the least possible delay, and call a doctor. Rest, warmth and quiet are three sovereign remedies of the primary disease, and the best preventive of its more deadly complications, of which pneumonia is the most frequent. While there is no specific cure for influenza, yet there are many drugs which play a useful part in relieving it, such as quinine, aspirin and various tonics, anti-neuralgic, antiseptic and heart medicines, to be prescribed by the physician in charge.

What to Eat

The dietetic rules which apply to any fever apply equally to influenza. Liquid foods at first, solids a little later on a gradually ascending scale from lightly boiled fresh eggs to chicken,

roast joints, etc. Water, cold or hot, may be sipped or "egg water" may be given. This excellent dish is prepared by blending with a pint of cold water, the whipped whites of from two to four eggs, flavored with salt or cinnamon. Then the animal broths may be given. There are many cases in which even the lightest foods are spurned with loathing, and common sense must be used in adapting diet to the particular case in hand.

Precautions Against Influenza

1.—The sick should be separated from the healthy. This is especially important in the case of first attacks in the household.

2.—Discharges from the nose and mouth should not be allowed to get dry on a pocket handkerchief or inside the house, office or factory. They should at once be collected in paper or clean rags and burned. If this cannot be done, they should be dropped into a vessel containing water.

3.—Infected articles and rooms should be cleansed and disinfected. Use disinfectants everywhere. Wash the hands frequently.

4.—Those attacked should not, on any account, mingle with other people for at least a period of ten days from the commencement of the attack. In severe cases, they should remain away from work for a longer period.

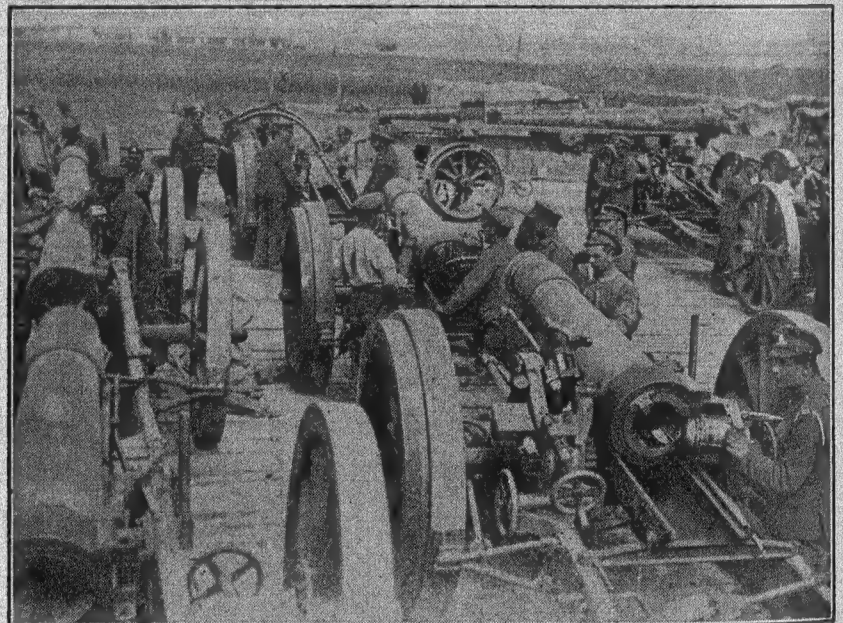
5.—Special attention should be given to cleanliness and ventilation. Warm clothing should be worn, the feet should be kept dry and all unnecessary exposure avoided.

Alberta Meetings Cancelled

H. Higginbotham, secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, sent the following wire to The Grain Growers' Guide, on Monday, October 21:—

"At the request of provincial health officers, on account of the epidemic of Spanish Influenza, the series of meetings which was to have been addressed by President H. W. Wood, M. W. Molyneux, and other speakers, in Northern Alberta, including the Peace River district and Grande Prairie, have been cancelled."

The Weekly Sun, of Toronto says that a striking feature of the Convention of The United Farmers of New Brunswick, was a standing vote pledging those present to cut loose from party affiliations and to stand by independent men and measures for the farmers' interest.



Big Guns to be used in Blasting a Road to Berlin, Parked behind the Lines.

The measure of Canada's determination to press the war to a victorious conclusion in order that the future may be made safe, will be the number of individual subscriptions to Victory Bonds, even more than by the total volume of the whole. It is the duty of every one of us Canadians at home to help to the utmost in making the success of the Victory Loan speak for Canada in no uncertain voice, for all the world to hear.

The Farmer Must Safeguard His Own Market

In the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1918, Canadian Farmers sold to the Allies abroad the following bill of goods:—

Butter and Eggs	-	4	million dollars.		
Cheese	-	36	"	"	
Grain and Flour	-	500	"	"	
Vegetables	-	19	"	"	
Meats	-	76	"	"	
		<hr/>			
A total of	-	635	"	"	

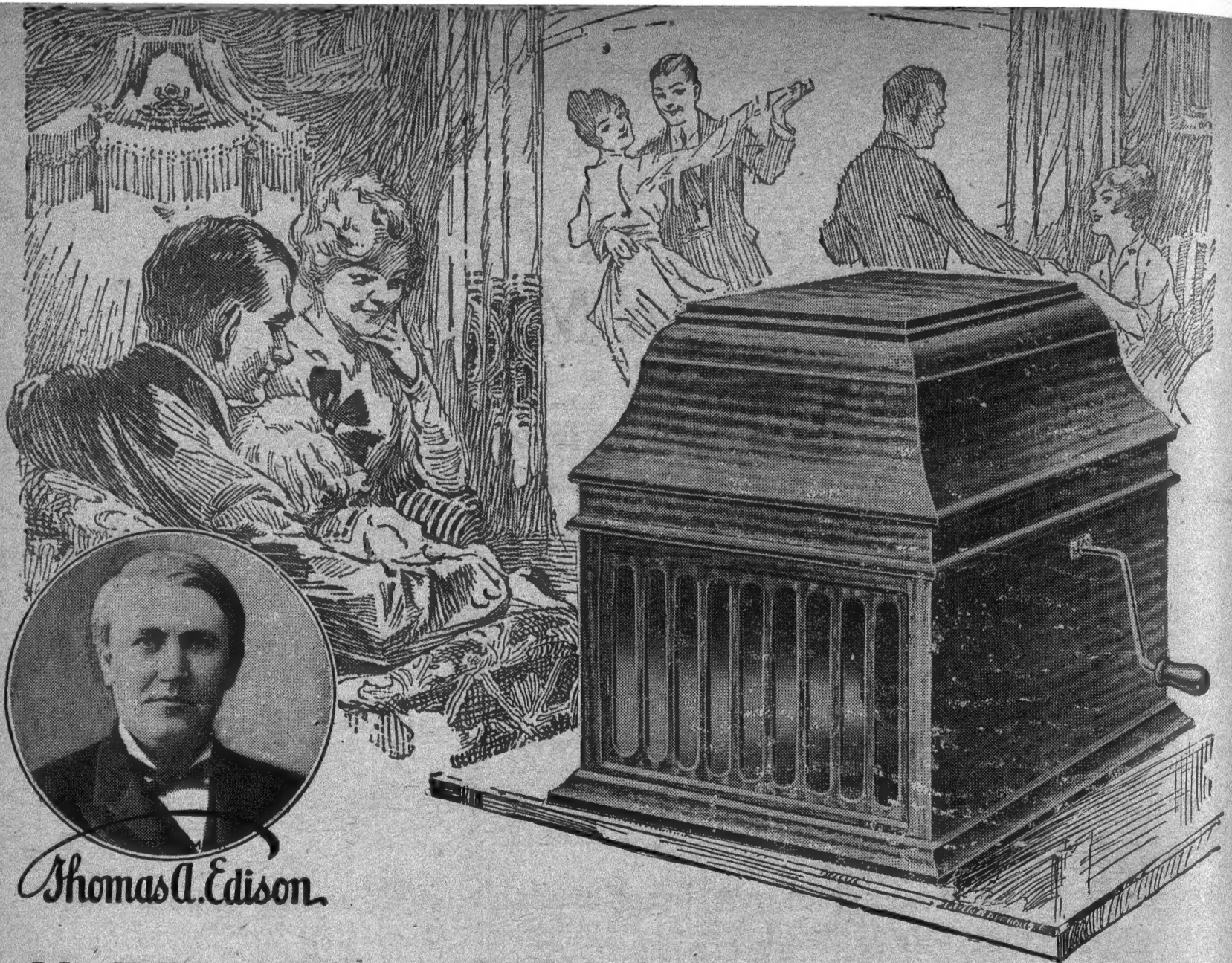
Yet, most of this was paid for with Canadian Money—the money subscribed to Canada's War Loans. Canada had to finance these sales to the Allies—"carry" them, as a store-keeper "carries" good farmers' accounts.

If the money had not been available; if Canadians had not bought heavily of Victory Bonds, most of that surplus crop would still be in Canada—unsold; that highly profitable market would not exist.

Canada can sell abroad now, only as much merchandise as she herself can finance. She must give "credit" to her best customer. Canada must accumulate her own working capital if she wants to hold her market. She must save the profits on this year's trade and re-invest them in Victory Bonds—or the market, and the high prices that depend upon it, will pass out of her control.

Every Canadian Farmer should, therefore, realize the vital importance at this moment, of the Victory Loan 1918. This is the time for building a solid national structure. Canadian Farmers are making money. Let them use it now to maintain their own market. Let them invest it now, in Canada's Victory Loan 1918 that there may be enough funds in Canada to pay for the tremendous crops now seeking a market.

Get Ready to Buy Victory Bonds



Thomas A. Edison.

Mr. Edison's Wonderful New
Amberola—Only

\$100 After Trial!

Yes, we will send you the New Edison Amberola, the product of the world's greatest inventor's genius, the phonograph with the wonderful diamond stylus reproducer and your choice of the latest Diamond Amberol Records on free trial without a penny down. On this offer you can now have the genuine Edison Amberola, the instrument which gives you real, life-like music, the finest and best of all phonographs at a small fraction of the price asked for imitations of Mr. Edison's great instrument.

A Happy Home

Happiness is life—and real happiness is found only in a real home. And by a real home I do not mean a house with a yard or farm around it. Oh, no! A real home is the place where the happy, united family gather together for mutual enjoyment and recreation. And the Edison Amberola makes this possible, for it stands supreme as the greatest home entertainer. It will mean more than entertainment and merriment, more than an hour of amusement, yes, it will mean genuine pleasure of the lasting sort—helpful entertainment and culture of the most beneficial kind. It will mean the family united—a new home.

Edison's Favorite Invention For years, the world's greatest inventor worked night and day to make the music of the phonograph true to life. At last his efforts have been crowned with success. Just as he was the first to invent the phonograph, so is he the only one who has made phonograph music life-like. Read our great offer.

Rock-Bottom Offer Direct !

If, after the free trial, you decide to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument, send us only \$1.00. Pay the balance on the easiest kind of monthly payments. Think of it—a \$4.00 payment and a few dollars a month to get this wonderful new style outfit—Mr. Edison's great phonograph with the Diamond Stylus reproducer, all musical results of the highest priced outfits—the same Diamond Amberol Records—yes, the greatest value for \$1 down, balance on easiest monthly terms. Convince yourself—free trial first! No money down, no C. O. D., not one cent to pay unless you choose to keep the instrument. Send coupon now!

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